

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

Our Muslin Underwear

for our January sale is ready. This is really all that is necessary to say; but we would like to add that we think it is better and contains more distinct novelties and better values than we have ever offered. Same as we've said before? Perhaps— But we don't stand still—the business of this season we expect will exceed that of the past. We want and try to sell you better underwear every year.

Muslin Underwear

The sort you want is the sort that satisfies when worn—the sort that advertises and makes a name for our underwear department. Prices—well hadn't you better see the goods?

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

Fatal Economy.

Excepting marriage, there is no noose so attractive as a bargain. You can run your head quite easily into this noose by over cultivating your economy until from a virtue it becomes a vice. Don't do it! You cannot have value without cost. Take a single case, for example—the selection of your household supplies. Will it prove economical to buy a grade of groceries simply because the price is low? Of course not. Your table supplies must be of good quality, or else your health and that of your family will suffer. Now this is what we guarantee about our goods— Their quality is the best. If our prices happen to be lower than others, so much the better for you. Give us a trial and judge for yourself.

MVN Braman.

12 STATE STREET.

An After . . . Christmas Thought

Now that the rush of the Holidays has passed give some thought to your own wardrobe. If you require a Suit, an Overcoat or trousers, take advantage of our markdown bargains and low tariff prices. This means closing out quite a large quantity of goods at about one-fourth less than their real value. Also a complete line of men's furnishing goods for less than cost. Look them over.

P. J. BOLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HANNA MEN ROUTED.

Ohio Legislature Today Gives a Backset to Hanna, Who Will Probably Be Defeated.

Columbus, O., Jan. 3.—The Ohio legislature convened at 10 o'clock this forenoon, and Mark Hanna as candidate for the United States senate has gotten knocked out in the first round of the senatorial fight. Whether he can recover from today's defeat of his forces is now the question, and the feeling here is that he cannot.

Hanna's disaster today has come about by the defeat of the Hanna candidates in both the senate and house. The Hanna caucus nominees have been defeated in every instance, indicating that Mr. Hanna has not a majority in a joint ballot of the legislature.

In the senate Thaddeus E. Crowell Democrat, was elected president pro tem and the organization was completed by the anti-Hanna caucus nominees for other offices. Senator Burke, anti-Hanna Republican of Cleveland, who was not present was elected permanent president of the senate. The vote was 18 Democratic and anti-Hanna to 17 Republicans for Hanna's man, Park Alexander.

The contest in the lower house to determine the strength of the Hanna and anti-Hanna forces was fierce and exciting. No greater excitement was ever witnessed in that body. The contest was over the speaker-ship. Harry C. Mason of Cleveland, a Republican, was the anti-Hanna candidate and received the Democratic support as well as 9 anti-Hanna Republicans. The Hanna candidate was Alexander Boxwell. On the first ballot Mason received 58 and Boxwell only 33. The

anti-Hanna man was declared elected. The Hanna men themselves admitted this afternoon that the defeat of the Hanna candidates in both houses would indicate Hanna's defeat for the senatorship. The caucuses Saturday night resulted in some Republican members forming an alliance with the Democrats for the defeat of Senator Hanna. The senate stands 18 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Senator Burke, Republican of Cleveland, was not only absent from the Republican caucus as he was absent today but was nominated by the Democratic caucus as president pro tem. of the senate.

The house stands 62 Republicans and 47 Democrats, the former including four fusionists from Cincinnati. At the Republican house caucuses Thursday night there were only 52 present and pledged to Boxwell for speaker. Of the 10 absentees, Griffith of Clinton, was the only one offering an excuse. He was sick. The other nine Republican members were absent because they were opposed to Hanna and voted with the 47 Democrats today, making 58.

On account of the great interest in the contest the capitol was crowded today. The city was thronged with politicians and every possible political rumor is afloat. Hanna's defeat is not yet certain, and it is said he will win over several votes tonight. As the two houses voted today an anti-Hanna candidate for senator would have 74 and Hanna would have 70.

GLORIOUS CONTRAST.

Dreary Record of Wrecking Years and Last Year's Results.

United States Become Creditor Nation of the World.

Hopeful Statements Given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

New York, Jan. 3.—Under the heading, "Secretary Gage Confidently Hopeful," The Times publishes an extended interview with Secretary of State Gage, in the course of which he is quoted as saying: "The coming of good times to our country is not now something intangible, far off; our good times are right at hand, dependent merely altogether on our willingness to worthily greet them and aid them. Throughout the length and breadth of our land blessings have been showered in bounteousness by 1897. Some of us at the opening of this year just ended presumed to be hopeful—a few of us even to be confident—that 1897 would blaze a pathway for prosperity. They who were the most optimistic were (by the test of results) still amply conservative, and the accomplishment of 1897 makes indeed glorious contrast with the dreary record of wrecking years preceding."

"The international balance sheet of the world was never before so favorable as now to the United States—never before approached so favorable a showing for us. It is no more the mere longing of a dream that our country shall become the creditor nation of the world; that it actually is today. As against tremendous purchases of our commodities, the foreigners have sent us back more of our securities. Even since the Baring crash over half a dozen years ago, Europe has been continuously and largely unloading upon us her holding of American stocks and bonds. Careful students of the situation are persuaded that the limit to such liquidation must by this time be well nigh reached; but however this may be, there certainly is warrant for national gratification in the demonstrated fact that we are not only able to absorb what Europe forces back upon us, but that we are able to do this readily, do it without any quiver or embarrassment, and even while doing it accumulating cash credits to our account in every quarter of the globe.

"Some people are, I believe, disposed to be pessimistic because great sums of money accumulate in our banks. They urge this as a sign of national business unhealthfulness; merchants and manufacturers, they say, lack confidence, are unwilling to assume normal responsibilities, and thus the country's general trade has shrunk threatening it. This is a superficial view. After years that have been practically panic times exceptional elements enter into the business situation, and the unparalleled volume of idle money in the banks signifies, I think, something very different from what the pessimists harp on. More largely than yet can be appreciated, these great totals of bank deposits reflect the liquidation of western indebtedness. What the western people have accomplished during the year past as payers of debts will, when we can come fully to understand it, seem fairly to be a chapter from the days of romance. The good prices for this past year's crops went not to middlemen and speculators; dollar wheat came while wheat was yet on the farm, and for the first time in many a harvest the market's profits were the farmers' own. What the western farmer did, what he is still doing, accounts far beyond what yet is understood for the money which piles up in our banks. That

money largely is the crop money for 1897; and it has done magnificent service in the extinguishment of liens upon homesteads in every state, in every community of our great west. Is this unhealthful? Is there any reason for repining in it? The west paying back to the east millions borrowed years ago—and during some recent times regarded as an exceedingly doubtful asset—faces in 1898 the most inspiring situation known to its history.

"Another factor having much to do in making the large share of funds kept on deposit rather than put actively into business use reflects newly developed prudence among our people, east as well as west. Since 1893 it has been so fashionable to be poor that economy and caution have become fairly a national characteristic. The man who made money before 1893 hurried in nine cases out of 10 to put what he gained into quick requisition. Change has been wrought. The average citizen who has prospered during 1897 is inclined to hold tight for the time at least to his new surplus. It is not that he doubts the safety of the falling into step with the progressing good times; it is not that he has become a drone, a mere absorber, but, appreciative of recent experience, he chooses for a while to wait. Our great bank deposits are not a menace. Tremendous accumulations show a capacity to extend business lines; they show that we are not poor, but financially powerful."

"The country waits now only to have it certified that sound conditions underlie national finance. That made clear, shown to be sure, incontrovertible, we shall witness and profit in business prosperity beyond parallel, for they who control capital will on such assurance move forward promptly and confidently."

Philanthropic and Commercial. New York, Jan. 3.—New England's abandoned farms are to be reclaimed, restocked and repopulated on a plan that is, primarily, philanthropic and, secondarily, commercial. A corporation has been formed, with the secretary of the New York stock exchange at its head, to purchase arable land and farm buildings in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont, and to resell on such terms as to attract purchasers in large cities and relieve the congested centers of population. The plan is endorsed by John Wamamaker, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Nathaniel S. Rogers, manager of the Hebrew charity fund, and William R. Sessions, secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture.

It is estimated that upward of 200,000 acres of rich, fallow land, under cultivation 20 years ago, lie idle today in the New England states, and it is the intention of those who have associated themselves together for the purpose to secure by option and by outright purchase all or nearly all of these vast territories and to populate it with material drawn from the crowded cities. Missionary work will be begun in the large cities, principally New York and Brooklyn, and the assistance of all organizations interested in bettering the condition of the society will be invoked.

Cubans Badly In Need.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The secretary of state has directed that the benevolently disposed public of the United States be informed, through the medium of the press, that the consul general of the United States at Havana mentions the following articles as appropriate to be contributed, all of them, as he reports, being greatly needed: Summer clothing for women and children; medicines for fevers, principally quinine; hard bread, flour, cornmeal, bacon, rice, lard, potatoes, beans, peas, salt fish, any canned goods, meat extracts, blankets, and especially large quantities of condensed milk, as many persons are at first feeble for any other nourishment. Contributions of money are also urged to enable the purchase of immediate supplies of medicines and articles of prime necessity, and to meet the expenses of local transportation in Cuba.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONEY PROBLEM.

What the Bill of the Monetary Commission Proposes to Do to Better Our Money.

Indianapolis, Jan. 3.—The sub-committee of the monetary commission headed by Charles F. Fairchild has completed the work of drafting a bill which embodies the recommendations of the commission upon the monetary question and the reformation of the currency. This bill will be introduced in congress after it convenes by Congressman Overstreet of this city, who has been in close touch with the commission from the time the work began.

The commissioners, in their report, argue that for the employment of labor, there ought to be a silver dollar on demand. No attempt is made to remove silver dollars, nor to change their legal-tender quality; on the contrary a place is provided for them in the circulation by forbidding the use of any paper money other than silver certificates in denominations below \$10. The silver currency, which will be in the hands of the people, must be kept on a parity with gold, as now provided by law, and this should be done by requiring the treasury to give gold for a silver dollar on demand. Consequently when it is known that a silver dollar can be exchanged for gold it will circulate freely (in the form of certificates), and our metallic money, without being diminished, will be unified on a certain basis. As all this silver will be needed to meet the demands for large exchange (when other paper below \$10 is retired), it will not be presented at the treasury for redemption, and it will create no strain on the gold reserves; but no more silver dollars should be coined.

The commissioners contend that the different kinds of money in use create an anomalous and confusing situation. Moreover, the whole fabric rests on too slender a reserve of gold. It is urged that the demand obligations of the government should not be used as money, because they may be, and have been, presented for gold to the injury of the nation's credit. This causes grave doubts as to the standard on which the business operations of the country rest. Everything which, by experience, creates uncertainty and hinders trade hindered prosperity and should be removed. Hence the fiscal affairs of the treasury relating to the receipts and disbursements of public revenue should be entirely separated from the monetary functions dealing with the exchange and redemption of the currency. By establishing a separate division of issue and redemption in the treasury, it will be impossible to take away funds set aside for the protection of our monetary system and use them for current expenditures.

Above all it is regarded as dangerous to maintain the present practice of using government demand obligations as money. Our fathers never made anything full legal-tender money except gold and silver; but in the stress of civil war, confusing the fiscal and monetary functions of the state, forms of debt due on demand were used as money, not as the result of deliberation, but of emergency conditions. They were issued exactly because there were no resources in the treasury, and so they depreciated, drove out gold, furnished a fluctuating standard, increased the national debt enormously, caused a change in prices whenever the credit of the paper standard fluctuated, reduced the purchasing power of wages, and by causing unexpected changes in the level of prices gave rise to extraordinary speculation, increased the severity of commercial crises, and placed the small producer at a disadvantage with the large producer. For 17 years (1862-1879) the government paper was a falsified promise, and our standard was based on this lie. Trade and industry became speculative. Men of large wealth can take care of themselves; but men of small means should be protected from the evils arising from such uncertainty of the standard.

If the demand obligations of the government are used as money reserves must always be kept on hand to redeem them. They are not therefore a loan without interest, and the expense of keeping up these reserves has made the paper money a very great burden to the taxpayers by an increase of the public debt. These gold reserves are necessary, unless the government permits its notes to go to protest. The mere credit of the United States behind its notes is too vague a thing, its power to tax is too remote, to provide cash on hand for instant use. So far as expense is concerned, this debt could have been more easily borne by changing it into low interest-bearing bonds.

The demand obligations of the United States were put forth because there were no funds in the treasury to redeem them. The notes were only evidence that property had been received and used up for services or supplies or public buildings (no longer available assets). The government by the nature of the operation did not retain, as the notes went out, any property immediately convertible

into coin with which to redeem its demand issues. They were not a money based on property; they were only a debt. On the other hand, a bank note is never issued (fraud, of course, excluded) except for a consideration in negotiable property of equal or greater value. The bank note comes forth as a sequel of a business transaction, and is based on the active property of the country which is passing between producers and consumers. This property is always negotiable and always equal to the duty of meeting the note liability. Bank notes are as sound as the business transactions of the country. The currency of the country, moreover, should increase as the transactions of the country increase; hence the rigid unchanging issues of the government make them an inelastic part of the circulation, while by the very process of their issue bank notes alone can be automatically adjusted to the changing transactions of the business community.

For these and other reasons the commission strongly urges the government to withdraw its demand obligations now used as money, decline to provide gold for exporters, and put the burden and expense of maintaining a redeemable paper circulation upon the banks. In order to meet the demand obligations, the present reserves of gold in the treasury furnish a beginning to be set aside in the division of issue and redemption; and to meet possible contingencies the secretary of the treasury is authorized to sell bonds whenever the reserve needs replenishment. In this way, or from surplus revenue, the demand obligations (that is, United States notes and treasury notes of 1890) can be gradually removed, and the cost to the country can be reduced; while this process will also give the inestimable advantage of ceasing to use demand debts as money, of simplifying our currency, and of adding to confidence in the certainty of our standard. By the plan of the commission, government paper is withdrawn in the first five years only so fast as the banking currency expands, so that contraction cannot take place; if United States notes are cancelled their place will be taken by the gold paid out for them, or by the expansion of bank notes (under the new system proposed); and in the following five years all the remaining United States notes are to be retired.

In view of the scarcity of United States bonds they cannot long be regarded as a basis for circulation. Moreover, any bond security of a higher character yields a low rate of interest; and in a time of stringency, when borrowers need time of stringency, when borrowers need loans and the market rate of interest is high, there is no inducement to buy these bonds to increase circulation. Hence, under the present system, when notes would be most needed, it is least profitable to issue them. While providing for a partial use of bonds for securing notes (25 percent of the capital) the commission proposed that notes beyond this should be issued on all, instead of a part of the resources of a bank; and after 10 years that no special security should be required. Banks may issue notes up to 50 percent of their capital without restraint; for issues beyond 50 percent and up to 80 percent they pay a tax of 2 percent; for those beyond 80 percent and up to 100 percent they pay a tax of 6 percent. These notes would be a prior lien upon all the resources of the bank, and in addition, upon the stockholders' liability. Moreover, all banks issuing notes contribute 5 percent of their circulation as a permanent guaranty fund. For daily redemptions, banks should keep a 5 percent redemption fund in the hands of the comptroller of the currency. Banks of \$25,000 capital may be established in places of 4000 inhabitants; and branches of banks are also permitted.

It is apparent that the scarcity of notes under the proposed plan is greater than usually supposed. If notes should be issued by all national banks to the amount of 80 percent of their present capital, the security in the form of total assets (including consideration of stockholders' liability or a guaranty of the government) would be \$7.14 in the 3275 banks outside the reserve cities, the protection would be \$6.10 to \$1 of notes. The greatest number of failures of banks occurred in 1893; and yet the notes of those failed banks which did not realize at least 80 percent of their capital out of their resources formed only 1-8 of 1 percent of the proposed circulation. Had 80 percent of the capital of all national banks been issued in notes upon the proposed plan, since the beginning of the national banking system in 1863, an assessment upon the banks annually of only 1-40 of 1 percent would have been necessary. Moreover, instead of a tax on circulation, a tax of 1-8 of 1 percent on capital and surplus is proposed to cover the expenses of the system. Such a plan in general would furnish a safe, elastic, uniform and expanding currency based on a fixed and certain standard.

The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship company has completed a contract with the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building company of Philadelphia for five 5000-ton, 16-knot, twin screw steamers. The plans of the proposed ships fully meet the government requirements for second-class auxiliary cruisers.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS. ALMANAC, MONDAY, JAN. 3. Sun rises 7:14; sets, 4:25. Length of day—9:11. Moon sets—3:33 a. m. (High tide—7:53 a. m.; 8:34 p. m. The indications for New England Tuesday favor fair weather, somewhat colder during the morning and westerly winds. The fair weather is likely to continue Wednesday.

J. F. Fletcher, employed in Kendall & Hadley's sash and blind shop in Goffstown, N. H., was caught between the elevator and one of the floors, and injured so badly that he died. He was 41 years old.

Alonso Knappen of Albany, 70 years of age, committed suicide by shooting himself through the right temple. For a year past he had exhibited signs of an aberration of the mind, and more than once he had threatened to take his life.

Mary Lamb of Philadelphia died Sunday night from a fractured skull. Malachi Scamell, son by a first husband, is under arrest on suspicion of having caused her death. Saturday night Mrs. Lamb was found at the foot of the stairs in her room. She was unconscious, and her body was covered with bruises.

Good Sleighing

Good sleighing will be a great blessing to all in a great many ways, but even good sleighing brings its clothing wants, and in justice to yourself you should see CUTTING CORNER inducements before buying a garment elsewhere. Overcoats and Ulsters are probably the most needed and on which you can save the most money, \$4.00 to 20.00 with best values, \$7.50, 10.00 and 12.00. Suits in all wool of the reliable CUTTING MAKE, \$5.00 to 20.00 with best buying \$8.50, 10.00 and 12.00. Boys' Suits and Overcoats, 2 to 6, with best values, \$2.50 and 3.50. This remarkable price inducement

Brings Good Business

all along the line and even our Holiday goods feel the good effects. Neck Mufflers, Initial Handkerchiefs, Pocketbooks, Leather Sets, Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes, etc., all fall in line to the low price tune. Special bargains for this week. Some 20 dozen finest \$1.00 neckwear while they last 50c. Good time to buy a year's supply.

C. H. CUTTING & CO.,

Wholesale Retailers, Cutting Corner.



Clearance Sale

Of Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Christmas is over and I find in my Stock many broken lots and will close them out this week at prices that can't fail to move them.

J. T. MULCARE, Sole Agent for W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Business is Sew-Sew,

As the seamstress said. The holiday rush is over and we can now get out Suits Overcoats and Trousers at short notice. Perfect fit and best trimmings and workmanship guaranteed.

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25. TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

A New Year, A New Mayor and A New Customer, for Pittston Coal

We are satisfied and the customer is more than satisfied. W. A. Cleghorn, Agent, 53 HOLDEN ST.

Too much stock, too little cold weather!

The result—Some very striking bargains in good, serviceable, finely-tailored Winter Suits and Overcoats

that must command the attention of everyone who looks for good quality for little money. Here is part of the story. All-wool suits \$4.50. All-wool cashmere suits, splendid values at 4.50, 5, and \$6. Strictly-wool Kersey overcoats, blues and black, \$6. Everything in furnishings at the same low prices.

M. Gatslick,

RELIABLE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHER.

(LOOK FOR UNION LABEL.)

66 Main Street. North Adams, Mass.

Here's an Opportunity!

Ashland Street Lot,

52 feet on the street, 93 feet on the Boston & Albany railroad, 150 feet deep. Right price. Right terms.

Harvey A. Gallup, BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

Zeiser's Market

55 MAIN STREET.

...CUT PRICES

On all Meats.

PORK, all kinds 8c.
PORK CHOPS, 8c.
SAUSAGE, 9c.
SAUSAGE, 9c.
SAUSAGE, 9c.
CAL HAMS, 7c.

A. Zeiser, 85 Main Street. Formerly Metropolitan Market. Electric cars stop at our door.

AT ADAMS.

Accident Not Fatal.

The rumor current Saturday that Cornelius Reilly, formerly of this town, had been killed by the cars at Pittsfield proved to be untrue, but was started by an accident that seemed at first to have been fatal. As it was, Mr. Reilly had a very narrow escape. He was at the station in Pittsfield and wanted to come to Adams New Year's day. He had been drinking and mistook a Springfield train for the Adams train. The cars were in motion and when he caught hold of the railing of the car steps he was jerked off his feet and landed between the car bumpers. Those who witnessed the accident shrieked and the train was stopped as quickly as possible. The young man was dragged about 50 yards but escaped with a few bruises. When he arrived in this town he was shortly arrested for being intoxicated.

Car Off the Track.

A slight accident happened on the electric road opposite the Renfrew depot on Columbus street Saturday afternoon about 8 o'clock, when one of the cars ran off the track. It was ascending the hill when it jumped the rails and ran into the middle of the road. It was fortunate that it took to the left, for on the right is a steep embankment at the foot of which is a small brook. It was some time before the car was replaced by being drawn to the track by four horses. The accident did not cause any serious delay in the time schedule.

New Year's Pleasantries.

As a whole New Year's passed off very quietly in town. A few arrests were made for drunkenness and the only disturbance was a fight between a couple of Poles. It took place on Summer street and Officer Hiser arrested the principals. When arresting one of them, Kasper Nalezack the officer met with quite a tussle. The man's wife, Alphonie, interfered. She kicked and struck the officer, and as a result was arrested on the charge of assaulting an officer.

To Be Entered in Court.

At the opening of the superior court in Pittsfield this week the case of Mrs. Lacroix against the Boston & Albany Railroad company, will be entered. It will be remembered that recently when Mrs. Lacroix was alighting from a passenger train at the local depot, a sudden start of the engine threw her off her feet and she narrowly escaped being killed. She sustained a broken arm and has been ill ever since. Lawyer T. F. Cassidy is the prosecuting attorney.

Resumed Her Position.

Miss Ida Foster has returned from the trip which she has taken for her health and is much improved. This morning she resumed her position as teacher at No. 2 Liberty street and Miss Gately, who has been filling Miss Foster's position has resumed her position at Moosac street where Miss Cosgrove of Hopkinton

"He" Was a Woman.

A person admitted to an English workhouse not long ago objected to taking the usual bath with the men and confided to the medical officer that "he" was a woman. The woman's story, which she subsequently told, is stranger than fiction. She was educated at a woman's college and married at 16 to a man who ill treated her. She left him and went to live with a brother, who was a painter and decorator. Acquiring a knowledge of the trade, she donned male clothes and became a successful painter and decorator. For 22 years she lived with her niece, who kept house for her and posed as the painter's wife. Three months ago she fell from a scaffold, and although she injured her ribs, managed to prevent the doctors from discovering her secret. A failure to obtain employment finally compelled her to seek the shelter of the workhouse, with consequences disastrous to her manhood.—New York Tribune.

Stevenson and His Nurse.

Alison Cunningham, Robert Louis Stevenson's old nurse, was much beloved by him, and he sent her a copy of each of his books, with his own inscription on the fly leaf. Generally the inscription was just a line or two, "Alison Cunningham, from her boy," or "from her lady." But one of the volumes, "An Inland Voyage" (1878), contains the following:

"My Dear Alison—If you had not taken so much trouble with me all the years of my childhood, this little book would never have been written. Many a long night you sat up with me when I was ill. I wish I could hope, by way of return, to send you a single volume of my work with my little book. But, whatever you may think of it, I know you will continue to think kindly of the author."

Glued Seams.

A correspondent who signs himself V. C., evidently meaning Victoria Cross, sends the following reminiscence to the London Telegraph: "Your account of the tailor who has invented gummed seams for sewed ones reminds me of the experience of a gallant French officer who was a friend of mine, then a young man, in the Crimea—General Pelissier. He was rather careless about his dress except when in uniform, and one day he surprised all his friends by appearing in a magnificent shepherd tunic suit. They were all envious of his splendid turnout. At night he joined in the conviviality which was taking place in one of the huts, warmed by a cheerful, blazing fire. The place got intolerably warm, and when Pelissier rose to go the company were amazed to find the shepherd tunic 'complet' fall to pieces in an extraordinary manner. The sleeves of the coat dropped to the floor, then the back, and the trousers also fell off in detachments. An examination showed that the seams, instead of being sewed, were glued together, and the heat of the hut had completely melted the composition. Pelissier had bought them from a Greek peddler and paid a high price for them. If that enterprising merchant had fallen into the general's hands within the next few days, I am afraid he would have had short shrift. Unless the new system is capable of better things than that most of us will be quite content to stick to the stitches."

FOOTLIGHT FIGHTERS.

Caustic Criticism of the Challenger and Challenged.

Backer of Walcott Both Acts and Talks.

Has Already Posted \$5000 to Get on a Match With McCoy.

New York, Jan. 3.—Tom O'Rourke, the light promoter, after his return from Chicago, posted with The Police Gazette a certified check for \$5000 as a guarantee for a match he wishes to arrange between Joe Walcott and "Kid" McCoy. O'Rourke said Sunday: "I didn't run to Al Smith and get him to put up some of his money, as McCoy and Corbett like to do, but I put up my own coin, and mean business. Walcott will fight McCoy at the middle-weight limit, and give away a dozen pounds at that. McCoy says he has drawn the color line, but he doesn't explain why he fought a colored pugilist named Wiley Evans several years ago, and why he left Evans' name out of his record. McCoy is overrated by the public. He was knocked out in a punch by Steffers, who was one of the worst fighters that ever stepped into the ring, and he was beaten by the name of Kennedy. The first time he fought Dick O'Brien he ran around the ring for 35 rounds. The second time he beat O'Brien in seven rounds, while Walcott, the second time he fought O'Brien, won in a round. McCoy says that Walcott ought to fight West and Lavigne. Walcott is already matched to fight Lavigne next month at San Francisco, but I'll say right here Lavigne won't want to fight, although the weights are at 137 pounds. If Lavigne will fight I'll present him with \$500, and I'll also bet him \$5000 to \$1000 that Walcott will win. "There's another point that I want to make about McCoy. When we hear him say he will insist upon Chynskoy weighing 168 pounds we're inclined to believe that the 'Kid' is afraid of Joe. McCoy won't fight Chynskoy at 165 pounds, although the 'Kid' is big enough to go into the heavy-weight class. He says he wants to be the middle-weight champion of the world. Did anybody ever hear Fitzsimmons, who holds the title yet, ask Maher, Sharkey, and Chynskoy to come down to 165 pounds? If McCoy won't fight above that weight he can't meet Chynskoy, so here's Walcott ready to accommodate him. I'm not trying to advertise Walcott for theatrical reasons, for Joe is not an actor on the stage, but a pugilist, who wants to fight anybody. "The public is rapidly growing tired of the absurd gush that is being printed about Corbett and Fitzsimmons, who do not want to fight, but are looking for enough free advertising to boom their theatrical business. It's a case of playing for dates instead of indulging in ring tactics. There is an understanding between them, and I know what I am talking about. When they fought at Carson they made an agreement, which holds good now. They said they would not fight anybody or each other until after one year, starting from March 17 last. Then they agreed they would have another go next July. I'll bet \$1000 Corbett and Fitzsimmons won't fight anybody else before they meet again, and I'll bet another \$1000 that they'll have another fight next July. There is a perfect understanding between these footlight pugilists, who are simply fooling the public with their statements."

Maher to Sharkey.

Pittsburg, Jan. 3.—John J. Quinn, acting for Peter Maher, has mailed articles of agreement to Thomas Sharkey for either a boxing contest before a club, or a finish fight at Carson City. Maher stipulates that Marquis of Queensbury rules shall govern and the referee must be mutually agreed upon one week in advance of the fight. The other conditions are left blank for Sharkey to fill in as suits. He can name the number of rounds, the size of the side belt and the percentage the winner and loser shall take if the fight is for a purse or receipts. If the fight is to a finish Sharkey can name the amount each shall put up, provided it is not less than \$5000 a side. Maher has \$1000 deposited with John Pringle, sporting editor of The Dispatch, which will be transferred to any stake-holder Sharkey may name.

Creedon Talks Big.

New Orleans, Jan. 3.—Dan Creedon, who has located in this city for the winter, says: "Kid McCoy is enjoying the fruits of a combination of accidents. McCoy claims the middleweight championship, as in the fight with me at catchweights I weighed four pounds over the limit, and I knew McCoy was more than 14 pounds outside the middleweight notch. Besides that I was sick during my training, and sick during the fight, and am still under the weather. In my condition McCoy should have beaten me in the sixth round, but on my word he can't punch at all. I stopped because my own exertions exhausted me. I can defeat McCoy at any terms, but he is not a heavyweight, and as a catchweight he is a mongrel. If he wants to win the middleweight championship I will fight him for it, but it means 158 pounds."

Enemies of Civil Service Reform.

Washington, Jan. 3.—It is intended by the house opponents of the civil service law that the debate shall cover the whole question, and they expect to develop interesting facts. The defenders of the law have made elaborate preparations to meet the assault. The records of individuals are likely to be very much in evidence. It is not expected that the debate will be concluded this week, as Saturday has been set aside for paying tribute to the memory of Representative Wright of Massachusetts. General Grosvenor of Ohio, who has been one of the mainstays of the opposition to the law, is very desirous of participating in the debate, but owing to the senatorial fight in Ohio, he probably will not be able to return until next week. It is not believed that there will be any attempt to close the debate before he has had an opportunity to make the speech which he has prepared.

A Convert of the Wheel.

"Pedalator used to be very fond of saying there is no such thing as perfection in life."

"Yes, but that was before he bought his new bicycle."—Washington Star.

Capacity Gots There.

"What is business capacity, Uncle Bill?"

"Business capacity is having sense enough to go to the back door when people won't answer a ring at the front door."—Chicago Record.

Defective Paper Making.

Paper makers are discussing the peculiar fact that for many centuries there have been periodical investigations into the "deterioration of paper." Recently the Society of Arts in London appointed a special committee to make an investigation of this character. Old records show that fault has been found with the quality of paper in almost every age, and most of the famous museums and libraries in Europe have specimens of pure rag paper which show decay due to flaws in the texture. Away back in 1838 Peter II of Spain issued a proclamation commanding the paper makers of Valencia and Xativa "to restore the paper to its old good quality, unless they wish to be found guilty of fraud and punished accordingly." About 1230 an emperor of Italy directed that all public documents on paper should be declared invalid. All records covering the previous two years were ordered to be transcribed on parchment in order that they might be preserved more securely.

It is recalled that in 1875 the Academy of Sciences in Paris offered a prize for the best answer to this question, "Which are the real reasons for the general decline in the quality of paper and which are the best means to remedy the evil?" This prize was never awarded, for the reason that nobody undertook to compete for it. Experts disagree as to which period in the history of paper making produced the most durable and the best quality of paper. Soon after the art of making paper was transplanted from Africa to Spain complaints were made and recorded that the Christian successors of the Moorish paper makers were making an inferior paper. At first the art was imperfectly copied.—New York Times.

The Retired Burglar.

"I don't think I was ever very much scared," said the retired burglar, "but I have been as much scared by slight, little things, that were of no real account, as by anything else. For instance, by the scratching of a rat, starting up suddenly and running around in the wall. I was never more disturbed than I was once by the absolute stillness of a room that I was in. It was dead and oppressive, and I couldn't account for it."

"I swung my lamp around and saw the usual things that you might expect to see in such a room—it was a dining room—including a clock on the mantel. It was a pendulum clock, one of the kind that has a little clear space in the lower part of the glass front, through which you can see the pendulum as it swings back and forth. The lamp simply swept across the face of the clock, as I swung it around, but an instant later I realized that I had seen no pendulum swinging back and forth behind that clear space. It wasn't swinging. The clock had stopped."

"I set my lamp on the shelf and opened the door of the clock and started up the pendulum, and then I heard the regular ticking of the clock. And that was all that was wanted. But what a relief it was to hear it! I could sort out the spoons now with a cheerful spirit."—New York Sun.

A Sermon With a Point to It.

A clergyman in the west country had two cures, one a comparatively old man, the other very young. With the former he had not been able to work agreeably, and on being invited to another living he accepted it and took the young curate with him. Naturally there was a farewell sermon, and we can imagine the feelings of the curate who was to be left behind when he heard the text given out, "Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship."

Sterne once declared in regard to the widely respected maxim, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," that there was nothing right about it but its Latin. This view was evidently shared by a certain Edinburgh minister who, being asked to preach the funeral sermon of a miserly brother cleric, chose as his text the words, "And the beggar died."—Chambers' Journal.

A Domestic Echo.

An east end man went down town in a Euclid motor a few days ago, and by the time the car reached Dunham avenue he was fast asleep. The conductor came after his fare, but the citizen was oblivious of the fact. The conductor reached forward and shook him. The citizen swayed slightly, but he didn't wake up. Then the conductor reached forward again and gave the sleeper a violent push. The latter merely shook himself and then growled in a distinctly audible voice:

"Quit your pushing! There's plenty of room on your side."

The laugh that followed woke him up.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Autobiography.

I was born Nov. 30, 1835. I continue to live just the same. Thus narrow, confined and trivial is the history of a common human life—that part of it, at least, which it is proper to thrust in the face of the public, and thus little and insignificant in print becomes this life of mine, which to me has always seemed so filled with vast personal events and tremendous consequences. I could easily have made it longer, but not without compromising myself.—Mark Twain.

Different Points of View.

"An old bachelor," said the sweet girl, "is a man who confesses that he does not think he is smart enough to take care of any one but himself."

"To my mind," said the mean man, "he shows that he is too smart to take care of any one but himself."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sweet Auburn.

Martha—Speaking of Miss Mintdrop, hasn't she got a red head?

Martha—She did have before she came into her uncle's property.—Boston Transcript.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having residences in the city must clear the sidewalks in front of their residences of snow and ice within 24 hours of the time of snow fall or ice formation. Neglect to comply with this order will make any offender subject to the law's penalty. By order of

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

What Colonel Bill Switzer Says.

The impression is general that the Missouri river water is dirty—that the big river flows about two parts of dirt and one of mud—but the impression is erroneous, for the Missouri river's water is purer than the water of any great river in the country, the Rhine alone excepted. It is true that when a bucketful of it is dipped up it appears to be dirty, but if the water is left until it settles it will be found that the sediment at the bottom is fine, dark colored sand and not mud. The Missouri river's water is never muddy, save during the spring high water.

Colonel Bill Switzer of Boonville, Mo., declares that the general idea that Missouri means "big muddy" or "muddy water" is wrong. He says, and Colonel Bill Switzer is an authority, that it means "wooden canoes." The name, he says, belongs to the Illinois dialect of the Algonquin Indians. The name Missisipi or Missouri was applied by the Indians of the upper lake region to the tribe of Indians living west of the Mississippi river, because the latter used wooden canoes instead of birch bark canoes.

Wooden canoes had to be used on the Missouri river because it was too turbulent for the frail birch bark canoes, and in this way the big river secured its name. But no matter whether Missouri means "muddy water" or "wooden canoe," the fact remains that Missouri river water is not muddy. It does not flow through mud, but through fine sand. The Mississippi river water is 100 per cent dirtier than the Missouri, but poets have raved about the beautiful blue of the Father of Waters.—Omaha World-Herald.

Tennyson's Ship.

Lord Tennyson is in his "Life" (volume 2, page 14) reported to have said: "I never put two s's together in any verse of mine. My line is not, as often quoted:

"And freedom broadens slowly down, but:

"On reading this I opened my Tennyson casually, and the first piece I saw was 'Sir Lancelot and Queen Guinevere,' which contains four instances of the double s—namely:

Sometimes the linnet piped his song. She seemed a part of joyous spring. As she flew. As she swayed.

The next piece is "The Farewell," which has the line:

No more by these my steps shall be. The next piece is "The Beggar Maid," which has the consecutive lines:

As shines the moon in clouded skies, She in her poor attire was seen.

Thinking that perhaps Lord Tennyson referred to his blank verse, I turned to the "Dedication of the Idylls," in which I find these two lines:

Or how should England, dreaming of the absurd, And Tithonus love set there at his side again. Lord Tennyson must, I think, have been misreported.—London Spectator.

Marriage in England.

Englishmen now, it is said, are emulating the French in the absolute disinclination to marry. When they do decide to take this important step, they now frequently insist upon that dot which is part of the French idea of a successful and convenient marriage. The real fact of the matter is that the ordinary modern Englishman has no desire to disturb his bachelor estate. If he has no title, no special wealth, no great historic name to hand down to posterity, single blessedness is good enough for him. This state of mind is attributed by many to the growing independence of women. Possibly this is true, probably it is not. Mercenary spirits boldly assert that marriages in England will, on the whole, never be successful until women bring dots to their husbands, since gold inspires respect if not love. Marriage on a strictly business basis is evidently the future for all English women to look forward to.—San Francisco Argonaut.

His Own Uncle.

A few days ago a young medical student came suddenly face to face with a dear, kind, old, fatherly looking gentleman of highly respectable appearance. They both stood transfixed. The same idea flashed across both of them.

"Your face is familiar to me—very familiar, but I can't remember where we have met so often."

However, the friendly impulse was carried out. They shook hands warmly, partook of a friendly glass and departed, still ignorant of each other's name and occupation.

But the young man was determined to solve the problem, and he seized on a waiter.

"Who is that distinguished stranger with the long white hair?"

And the waiter whispered slowly: "If you please, sir, that's the pawnbroker."—London Answers.

Refusing.

Mistress (to unsophisticated maid from the country)—I'm sadly afraid I shall have to dismiss you, Eliza—your untidy ways, and then the things you break!

Unsophisticated Maid—Oh, if you please, morn, don't send me away yet. My mother says if I stay here and learn how to do things I can then go to a real good place in some high family.—Moonshine.

His Advantages.

"Our organist has an easy time of it."

"In what way?"

"When he wants his wheel pumped up, he attaches it to the organ."—Chicago Record.

Between the years 1690 and 1830 the government paid the inhabitants of Dundee and Belfast £25,000,000 to enable them to sell and export Scottish and Irish linen at less than cost.

From Germany we get the custom of celebrating gold and silver weddings.

A BRUISED CHEST.

Are you inviting disease? And are you preparing to make it comfortable when it comes? It is well enough to make your friends happy and comfortable, but why treat your worst enemies—the germs of disease—in this way? You are certainly issuing a very tempting invitation to consumption when you neglect your cough. Every cough is as a rough file, tearing and destroying the delicate membranes of the throat and lungs. The "soreness in the chest" is the same as the soreness from a bruise. Do not neglect these bruises of the lungs. If you are very strong and well you may escape; but if there is any family history of weak lungs, or of consumption, and if your general health is not quite up to the average—Look out! There is danger ahead. And perhaps not so far ahead as you think!

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

changes these things entirely. There is a sharp turn for the better. The outlook is brighter. It heals those inflamed and congested tissues. The lungs are fed and strengthened. The soreness is removed, and the disease is checked before serious damage is done. The hypophosphites in the Emulsion keep up the power of the nervous system, without which the body could not prosper.

Sold by all druggists, etc., and \$1.00. Angier Chemical Co., Allston District, Boston.

If you are interested in our Emulsion, send us your name and address and we will mail you free of charge a copy of our book entitled "Building a New Body."

Sold the Machine.

The book agent, the sewing machine agent, the insurance agent, have each and all won distinction by their perseverance, but the agent of the washing machine is worth his weight in gold to the house for which he travels if all there is said about him in the following is true:

Exasperated Woman of the House—I have told you a dozen times I don't want the machine. Sie him, Tige! Agent (while the dog is gnawing his leg)—Don't want the machine, ma'am? Pardon me, you haven't yet seen half its good points. It washes the clothes cleaner than any other and in less than half the time. It never tears off a button. It—

"Good heavens! Don't you see what the dog is doing?"

"Yes, quite a playful animal. This machine, ma'am, uses less soap, takes up less room—"

"He'll tear you to pieces if you don't go. Run, for mercy's sake. He's tasted blood, and I'm afraid I can't stop him now."

"I have to put up with such things, ma'am, and it's a good cause. This machine is the best one that ever was invented. If I can succeed in introducing one into a family, I always feel that I have done a benevolent act. You can use any kind of water, hard or soft, hot or—"

"Oh, no, no! He'll kill you. What is the machine worth?"

"It's worth \$1,000,000 to any family, but I'm selling it for only \$5, and—"

"Here's your money. I'll take it. Tige, Tige! Let go!"

"Looks as if we were going to have rain. Well, I must be going. Good afternoon, ma'am."—Sewing Machine man.

For sale by W. V. BURDETT.

GO TO FLORIDA

Via Plant System

BY RAIL

Quickest time and finest train service, including Tampa Bay Limited and Florida Special. Solid Trains from New York. Direct connection from Boston and New England States.

OR WATER

via Savannah Line. Daily from New York (except Sunday). Wednesday from New York to Savannah. Tickets via New York include passage and baggage.

A Trip to Florida not complete without a visit to the West Coast and the Mammoth Hot Springs of the Plant System.

SENT FREE. Maps, time tables, passenger rates, etc., on receipt of postal card. For 4c. in stamps, 64-page booklet, Florida, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Kitts.

J. A. FLANDERS, N. E. Agent, B. W. WHELAN, Pass. Traffic Manager, Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Outgrowth will cure Blindness, Bleeding and itching Piles, Itch, Scabies, etc.

Always the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only medicine prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Every box warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents in stamps. MANUFACTURING CO. PROSS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Sold at Pratt's Drug Store, 32 Main Street.

NOTICE!

I have decided to discontinue the Ready-made Department of my business and to conduct the first-class Gentlemen's Furnishings and Tailoring Business.

On Friday, Dec. 10, we began to close out this department at half price, all ready-made garments without reserve, at prices that will move this stock at the earliest possible moment.

No trunk goods will be given on Ready-made Clothing during this Closing Out Sale.

Chas E Legate, Park Street, Adams.

A \$20,000 STOCK

One of the best selected stocks, from the best manufacturers, ever shown.

Price will not keep any garment from selling.

Nothing reserved.

Call and you take something away with you.

Life Insurance

If you would avoid the increasing cost of the old-fashioned post mortem insurance plan as well as the excessive cost of Old Line Insurance, insure with the

Greenfield

LIFE ASSOCIATION. Greenfield, Mass. Policy contracts are liberal, concise and just. E. A. HALL, Pres. E. A. EDGERTON, Sec.

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The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$5 a year.
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.
BY THE TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY, H. G. ROWS, Pres. C. T. FAIRFIELD, Treas.
FROM THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.
—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 3, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

MAYOR Cady's INAUGURAL.

Mayor Cady's inaugural address to the city council, delivered this morning, is characterized by brevity and good sense. In it he is to be found no flourishes and no boasts, but there is displayed the strongest desire to serve the people of this city well and faithfully. Mr. Cady belongs to that class of men who do not boast themselves when putting on the harness.

The strongest approval of permanent public improvements is made. On this point the mayor lays the greatest emphasis of his whole inaugural. He would have been a permanent improvement man years ago had he been in office. His recommendation of the completion of work now begun and the paving of at least one more street during the coming year will be heartily approved by the people of this city. His reference to the building of the new school houses and his hearty approval of the same shows that Mr. Cady knows what are the healthful signs in a community and that he will not shrink any responsibility for sustaining and maintaining the most important institution in the community. You are right, Mayor Cady, in your views of the liberality that should be displayed toward schools. It is the Massachusetts spirit, and as the commonwealth's schools are her chief glory, North Adams will only do her part well as a Massachusetts city if she meets every requirement of public education. If it be necessary to enlarge Drury or rebuild it, as the mayor suggests, the people of the city will approve such action. The mayor's reference to the public library and its needs, shows the same commendable spirit in encouraging liberal education in this city.

What is said of the sewers and water supply reflects credit upon the work of the past administration. Reference to "economy and retrenchment" shows that Mayor Cady does not mean that taxation shall be increased, and that he is cognizant of the fact that the people of the city are apprehensive of an increasing city debt. With a desire to push forward public improvements and yet with the expressed purpose of observing the greatest economy, Mayor Cady begins his administration in a way that will be approved by the great majority of the voters of this city.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The new year opens with a brighter business outlook than for years before. The conditions are very different from those which prevailed a year ago. Great financial distrust existed then, but has passed away. After a whole year of entire freedom from disturbance or alarm, in which the country has paid heavy foreign indebtedness, taken and paid many millions for stocks sent from abroad, and accumulated credits against other countries represented by merchandise balances more than \$320,000,000 in its favor the past five months, with deferred exchanges for more than \$20,000,000 held by New York banks alone, while the great industries have been pushing their way into foreign markets with unprecedented success, the monetary situation is no longer a matter of anxiety. More than half a million men in a few states, according to official reports, are employed now who were idle a year ago, and the general advance in wages for those employed has gone far to restore the rates prevailing before the panic. The volume of business through clearing houses, for the week 14.2 per cent larger than in 1897, has for the month been 0.3 per cent. larger than in that year, and in many industries and branches of business the later months of this year have surpassed all records.

The shipments of boots and shoes in December were 23.6 per cent. larger than last year, and 38.8 per cent. larger than in 1897, and for the entire year have much surpassed those of any other year in history, notwithstanding the complaint that higher prices have prevented purchases. Obviously the consuming demand is greater than anybody has supposed, and the prospect is that dealers will be able to pay better prices in the near future.

The cotton industry is halted by the question of wages, although a general reduction now seems probable. The manufacturers have been buying largely of material for worsted goods, and their purchases have stimulated buying by wool manufacturers, so that the wool markets are stronger, though without changes in quotations.

After the great excitement at Chicago, wheat still goes out of the country as largely as before, from Atlantic ports, 3,570,783 bushels, flour included, against 1,542,640 last year, and from Pacific ports, 1,712,625 bushels, and in four weeks the Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 15,080,947 bushels against 8,600,161 last year.

Failures for the week have been 285 in the United States against 439 last year, and 21 in Canada against 29 last year.

The Democratic newspapers are not now talking so much about the Dingley revenue deficit. A new light has broken.

Good luck to the new administration! May it have as good courage as the outgoing administration and do as much for the city!

The death of Judge Bennett, the venerable dean of the Boston University law school, takes away one of the most brilliant legal luminaries of the state.

Does the Pittsfield Journal now realize that Bismarck is dead despite its six-column obituary notice? The plate obituary in the newspaper office is a dangerous thing.

It is understood that both Commissioner Hunter and City Solicitor Thayer have told Mayor Cady that they do not care for public office another year, preferring to give their time to their own private business.

O'Neill's statement that he would like to see O'Connell tried for the murder of Mrs. McCloud is creating much comment. But is it anything more than the condemned man's clenching at straws to save himself, or at least to delay his execution.

Mr. Houghton strongly recommended today the pushing of public improvements and the outlay of considerable money to do it. Mr. Houghton's business judgment is back of this advice, and his reasons for so recommending are very strong. His opinion will undoubtedly have strong weight with the council's future action.

E. S. Wilkinson is the right man for president of the council. He is familiar with parliamentary law and the conduct of business, and will guide the proceedings of the council in a dignified and fair manner. The council did well in choosing him. At the same time regret was expressed that Col. Bracewell did not care to serve again.

We would again call attention to the high value of the lecture on municipal public work to be given tonight by Prof. Commons at the Congregational church. The professor today is making some investigation at the city hall, the results of which he will make use of in his talk. Prof. Commons is against contract in public work and on this interesting point he will adduce some strong evidence and argument.

The Massachusetts practice of having death executions take place at the county seat of the county in which the crime is committed and where the criminal has been convicted is wrong. Other states have discarded this vicious practice. It is not good for the community, and the execution is performed by inexperienced hands. Let it all be done at one of the state prisons, and let it be electrocution rather than hanging.

Old Settlers' Yarn.

They were two old pioneers of upper Michigan entertaining the gullible resorters.

"When I first came to this region," said the veteran who owns a log cabin, a flatboat and a turnip patch, "we had a good deal of trouble with bears. They'd come sniffin round the shanty at night, and you could go out any mornin and lay in a stock of bear beef. 'Bout the best luck I ever had was one fall when I was pokin about just beyant the clearin. I was shovin a bullet home with an iron ramrod when I see a she bear and three cubs comin toward me. They see me at the same time, and all went up in a row on their hind legs. Of course I was naturally excited and bawled away. When the smoke cleared there was them four bears strung on that ramrod, and there wasn't a good kick left in none of 'em."

The other entertainer looked troubled for a few seconds, but soon rallied and looked as honest as an owl.

"Hank," he began, "you mus' recollect that red cow of mine. There was the beatnest critter I ever see. She could ketch more fish than any man in the settlement. She wasn't no expense 'cause she could steal a livin' the year round. She could pick a lock with her horns, and ole Jim Clayter swears he see her climb a tree after a black bear once. I won't make no affidavit to that, but I know she used to bring in bear reg'lar. She could do more with them horns of hers than any man could with a rifle. Wasn't she a corker, Hank?"

"I hain't spinnin this here yarn, Lige," declared the other pioneer, who was plainly jealous, "but the only cow you ever owned since you come up here was a mooley."

Though they are both old they are as tough as pine knots, and it took five minutes to part them. The friendship of years is broken and each declares the other the prince of liars.—Detroit Free Press.

Altitude and Phthisis. I have spent considerable time in traveling in the Catskills, Adirondacks and the Rocky mountains, investigating with some care these localities, with their varying altitudes above sea level and their influence upon the lungs, and, while perhaps a high and dry and lighter air may be beneficial in some diseases and for its influence upon the general health, I do not believe that it has the slightest effect upon the growth and proliferation of the tubercle bacillus itself. In this opinion I am heartily confirmed by the judgment of many able and careful practitioners with whom I have most earnestly conversed, and I repeat that altitude has no influence whatever in destroying the tubercle bacillus.

A considerable experience with this disease has led me to believe that no place is better for its treatment than New York city. Patients have come to me from every state in the Union, from Canada, from the Sandwich Islands and from Europe, and it appears to be the general belief among them all that the climate of New York city, with its clear air and bright sunshine, is quite as favorable under all circumstances as is that of most other localities. I have under my care at this time patients from several towns in Colorado, from New Mexico and California, and all are doing better in this city than in their own localities.—Dr. Hubbard Winslow Mitchell in New York Medical Record.

Useful Adjunct. "I always like to have at least one boarder who is a little slow about paying," Mrs. Hashcroft admitted to her dearest friend. "A man of that kind, especially a young man, is always so handy to use up all the chicken necks, the cold biscuits and so on."—Indianapolis Journal.

PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

Some Mystery Concerning His Position on Currency.

HIS RELATIONS WITH MR. GAGE.

Although More Conservative in His Views, the President is on Cordial Terms With the Secretary, Who is the Most Influential Member of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Secretary Gage has for some time been at the center of the stage in the national capital. He is now the most talked of man in the cabinet. A few days ago the newspapers had it that he had offered his resignation to the president and was about to leave the cabinet. This turned out not to be true, or to be true only in a limited sense. What did occur is very easily explained, and as I happen to know all the facts I will give them.

When the secretary brought out his plan for reorganizing the currency system, he was savagely attacked by the silver men. They were specially antagonistic to his idea, as expressed by him in a hearing before the house committee on banking and currency, to perpetuate the gold standard in the legislation which he had proposed. When these attacks came, Mr. Gage went to the president and had a talk with him. It was only natural for him to wish to know if his chief was satisfied with his course. He did not tender his resignation in so many words, or even by implication, except that he did say he was going on with his fight, and if at any time in the future the president thought he was battling unwisely or too eagerly he (the secretary) wanted to be called down.

Cordial Relations. Of course there was the inference that if the president should find the secretary was going too far or too fast in a certain direction perhaps the administration could be relieved of embarrassment by the resignation of the offending official, and this was the nearest Mr. Gage came to offering his resignation. I am reliably informed that the conversation between the president and the secretary of the treasury on this occasion was of the most friendly and cordial character. The retirement of Mr. Gage from the cabinet was farthest from the thoughts of either man when they parted.

Although the president did not in his message formally approve what is now known as the Gage plan, yet he was quite willing that plan should be forwarded by his cabinet officer. Moreover, he wants the secretary to go ahead with his agitation and promises support in securing some action. Inasmuch as the gossips of Washington have been wondering what President McKinley would do—follow the bimetallic path along with Senator Wolcott or go with the gold standard people led by Secretary Gage—the answer of the president appears to be that he leans more strongly to the Gage than to the Wolcott idea.

I am reminded by a Democratic senator that four years ago there was a somewhat similar situation in the cabinet, except that in that case the president, who did not quite agree with his secretary of the treasury, had his own way, while the secretary found it convenient to modify his views in accordance with those of his chief. President Cleveland was a gold standard man pure and simple, while Secretary Carlisle still had a leaning to silver. But the strong will and earnest convictions of the president carried the day, and when Mr. Carlisle had modified his views to some extent he became one of the most earnest and eloquent advocates of the system for which Mr. Cleveland stood.

McKinley's Attitude. As to the present attitude of the president some little mystery remains. The best explanation of his position I have heard was given by a member of the cabinet who is not himself especially interested in financial affairs. "The president believes," said this member of the cabinet, "that he was commanded by the St. Louis platform to promote two things. One of these was the gold standard, and the other was international bimetallicism. The first was to be held to till the latter could be achieved. The president has honestly tried to bring about the international agreement. I think if Senator Wolcott were asked the question if the president had loyally supported him and his colleagues during their work for bimetallicism in Europe he would admit that such was the case. But, that effort having proved a failure, the president now returns to that other command of the St. Louis platform and is doing his best to make sure and safe the means of preserving the gold standard."

"Does the president personally believe in the practicability of successful international bimetallicism?" I asked. "As to that," replied the cabinet officer, "I am not sure, but I think he does. I think he believes that if England were to come in France would willingly join, Germany would be forced in, and Russia and the others would have to follow suit. Although I have not talked with the president on this particular point, I am sure he believes bimetallicism could be sustained if the great nations were to agree to try it, but he does not believe the nations will so agree. So there is nothing left for him to do but to preserve things as they are, in accordance with the instructions given him by the Republican convention."

Mr. Gage's Views. Secretary Gage, on the other hand, does not believe "a fixed and relative value between gold and silver" could be maintained if all the nations of the world were to join in the effort. It might be for some time, but eventually, in his opinion, natural law would settle down the present tenuous parity. Mr. Gage thinks a certain relationship in the value of the two metals could no more be maintained by co-operation of the nations than a fixed relationship between the barometer and the thermometer could be preserved by act of congress. This is why Mr. Gage is so objectionable to the bimetallicists and silver men.

Personally Secretary Gage, around whose head the storm of politics now rages, is one of the most agreeable men in the cabinet. He is approachable, genial, kind hearted, a good talker and rather fond of meeting his friends. He has a neat way of working and talking at the same time, always without effort or embarrassment. In his conversation he is prone to the use of homely illustrations, borrowed from the farm, or the everyday affairs of the people, and now and then he coins an epigram of great value. I am told that President McKinley is very fond of him, and that, all things considered, the secretary of the treasury is the most influential member of the cabinet.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Sustaining Pride. There is nothing so sustaining in passing through an ordeal as proper pride. An Atchison woman who was struck on the head by a beer bottle in her husband's hands claims that it was a champagne bottle.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Trained For Torture. Algerian Chief—Prepares the young American for the torture chamber. The Captive—Pooh, old boy; you can't scare me. I've been hazed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

*Calnan's "Hudson Club" cigar, 5c.

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The annex to Sunset Limited will resume service from New Orleans on January 4, 1898, leaving New Orleans every Tuesday and Saturday thereafter, making connection at that point with the limited train of the Southern Railway from New York and the East. The Limited will consist of Pullman latest, drawing-room, sleeping car and Sunset Limited dining car. The southern route is the most delightful this time of the year. The route lies south of the snow line, and is free from snow and excessive cold. Washington and San Francisco tourist sleeping car leaving Washington every Monday and Saturday goes through to San Francisco without change. For full particulars, sleeping car reservation tickets, etc. call on or address

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January Munsey's devotes a page to First Love, by P. Bedini, which may be seen together with his companion, First Spat, beautifully colored at

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One Night, Tuesday, January 4.

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The BON-TON BURLESQUERS.

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Fountains of Fun. Cascades of Melody. and 20—Pretty Girls—20

Prices 25—35—50.

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Dorothy Morton

IN

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a musical comedy.

PRICES—35—50—75—\$1.

Seats on sale at Bartlett's drug store Saturday.

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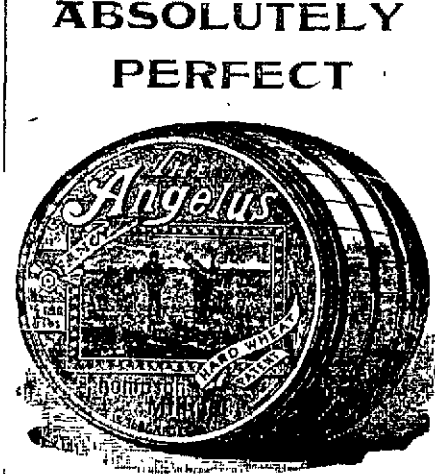
with 60 people in the cast.

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Ladies' Garments repaired by Skilled Tailors.

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Are you anticipating a trip to spend the Holidays with your friends or relatives? If, not why not purchase a useful present. You will find a large assortment of

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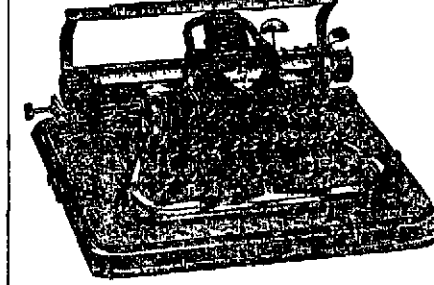
Consisting of Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases

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Shoes and Gloves for ladies and gentlemen. Will open about Jan. 1 at 121 Main St.

Ralph M. Dowlin, Wholesale and Retail.

After Holiday Clearance Sale.

The Holiday Trade being over, we wish to close out some of the remnants left in certain lines and to reduce our stock generally before the time for our annual inventory which is fast approaching. In order to accomplish this we shall for a few weeks make a

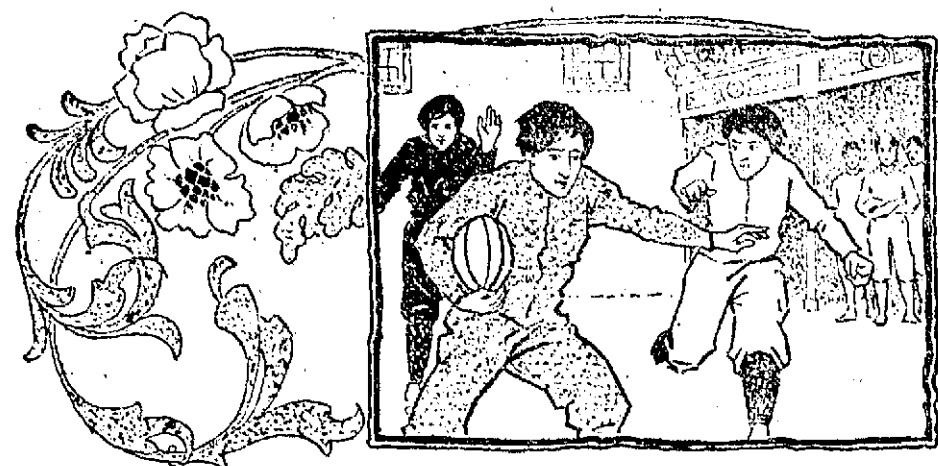
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throughout our store, so that it will be greatly to the advantage of contemplating purchasers to buy now, thus benefitting themselves by getting what they want at prices lower than they can at any other time and benefitting us by enabling us to turn some of our stock into cash.

J. H. CODY,

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IN AND OUTDOOR SPORTS



THE GAME OF ICE HOCKEY.

Years ago, when our fathers indulged in the somewhat questionable sport of "shindy," the cornerstone of modern hockey was being laid. Then rules were formulated, altered and modified until somewhere in the early eighties the first hockey team was organized in Montreal.

About this same time the game of ice polo was being developed in the United States, but it was not until 1894, when a number of our tennis champions, among them Wrenn and Larned, returned from Canada, that the game succeeded in awakening interest on this side of the boundary.

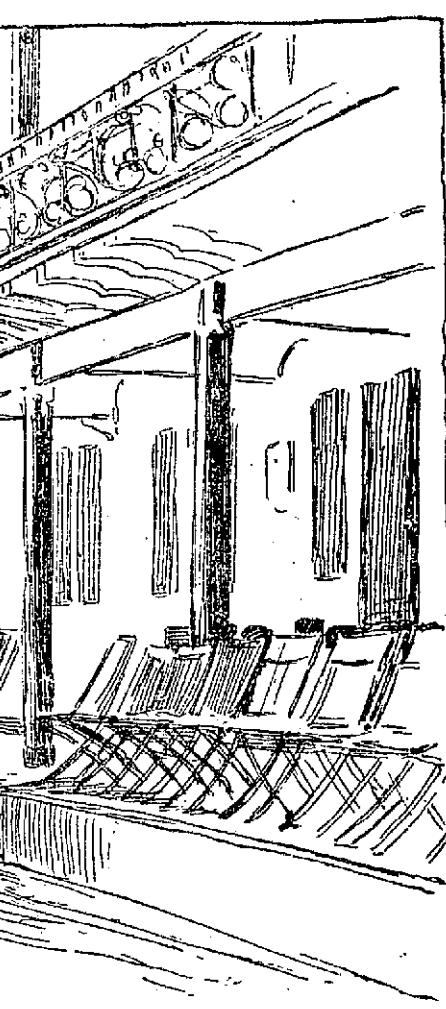
not unlike the polo stick, except that it is somewhat larger and stronger. In playing it is convenient to use a skate with a higher blade than that of the ordinary skate. The blade is very slightly curved, and the skate is screwed on to the heel, which is made especially strong to stand the strain.

The stick, from being some years ago the natural product of any holly bush or oaken underwood, has become a complicated weapon of accurate curves and weighted to its half ounces. Of course its shape and weight depend on the position of the player as well as on his wrist power and minor fancies, but to discover these something between 21 and 25 ounces may be recommended, cane handled, and with the foot curved at right angles to its shaft. The grain should be large and parallel to the

A NEW RACING UNICYCLE SULKY.

The newest thing in the way of a racing vehicle is the unicycle sulk. Its inventor is Thomas Gardiner Coleman of Gunsight, Tex. A patent on it was granted recently in Washington. This sort of carriage is a sprinter, and no mistake. It has a greater advantage

expertness is required for driving this unicycle sulk. Its equilibrium while in motion is extremely unstable, though not more so than that of a bicycle.

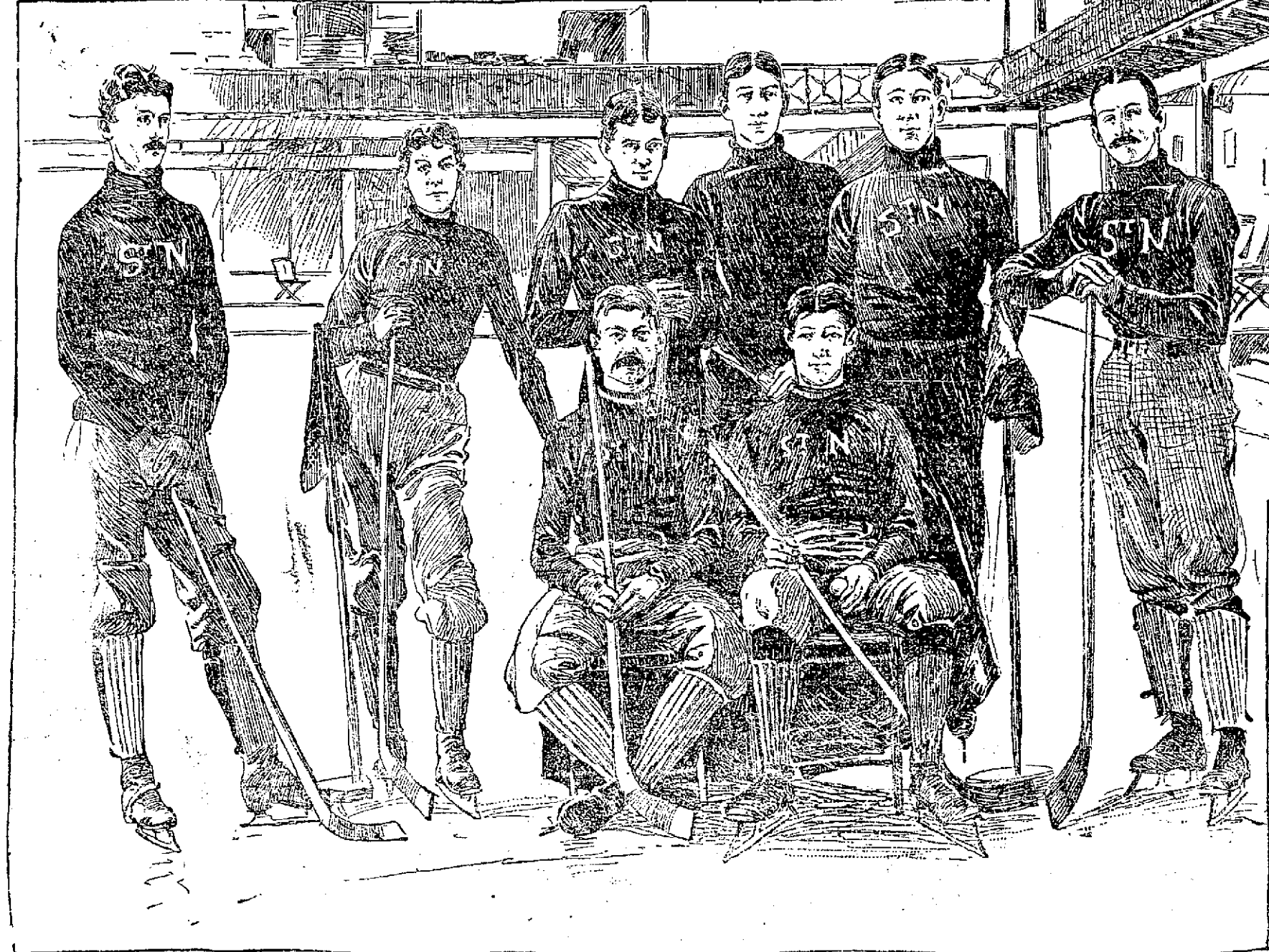


The evolution of the sulk seems to have reached its limit in the one wheeled racing machine. It is hardly probable that any further improvement will result in any appreciable saving in weight or friction. The new racing gear contrasts oddly with the early forms of trotting wagons.

has played once with each of the other members of his own team as a regular. Under the schedule the chances are arranged that each pair of sulkies will lead through the equalized course, or is led through, in the first round, and through such player in the second round, and so on in each pair of the first six rounds. The same change is also made between the sixth round and the seventh round, equalizing, so far as practicable in seven rounds, the "playing through" of the members of the two teams.

VICTORIA'S HIGHLY EDUCATED HORSES.

Not within the memory of the longest reign has there been such a thing as a runaway among the large number of horses that drag the numerous carriages of state in which Queen Victoria and members of the royal household take their airings or make ceremonious public appearances. This is due to the fact that before a horse is deemed fit for service in the stables of Windsor, Balmoral or Osborne it must have gone through a course of training that renders it superior to any sudden surprise by reason of noises or unexpected sights.



A CHAMPION NEW YORK HOCKEY TEAM.

class team and another specially picked up for the occasion and known as the All-Americans.

Today universities, colleges and athletic clubs all over the country have their representative teams. The present season promises to become the most interesting in the history of the game. When we look back and consider that the first hockey league in the United States was only founded in 1895, a comparison of the elapsed time with the present popularity of the sport makes it easy to predict the future.

In 1895 Mr. James W. Conant, at that time manager of the Pittsburgh Hockey club, conceived the idea of trying conclusions with the crack Canadian team which represented the Kingston college of Kingston, Canada. What happened is best told in the language of one of the star players of that team:

"When we arrived in Pittsburgh we found to our surprise that hockey was played it and hockey as the Pittsburgh club played it were far from being one and the same. Their game was practically ice polo, wherein instead of using a hard rubber disk, or 'puck,' a rubber ball was made use of. However, we came to an understanding, with the result that we agreed to play two sets of two games each, the first set being governed by the rules of hockey, the other by the rules of ice polo.

"We won the hockey set, 'hands down,' on the other we broke even. Then we went to Baltimore and Washington, where we remained for a week. "When we returned to Pittsburgh we found that during our absence a hockey league had been organized, and hockey, not ice polo, had been practiced. The first, the Western Pennsylvania Hockey league, included the following clubs: The Pittsburgh Hockey club, the Pittsburgh Athletic club, the Western University team and the Duquesne Country and Athletic club.

"We were justly surprised at the immense improvement made by the players, and later in a final game we had reason to appreciate the ready progress which the Americans had made.

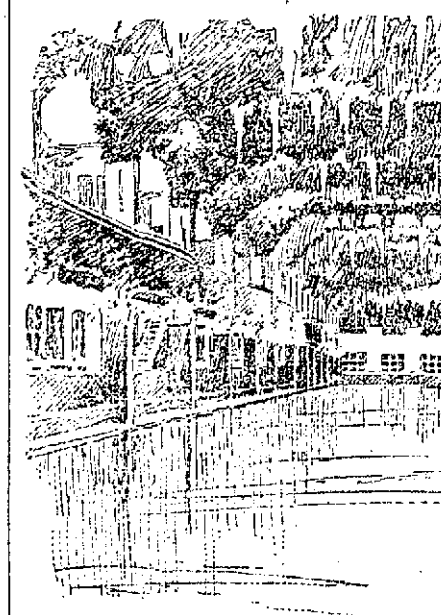
"Of course the Canadians have one advantage. They have played the game for 15 years and more, so that it is hardly fair to expect more than a defensive battle on the part of the Americans in their games with the Dominion's

ican hockey league was formed early in the season of 1896 under the name of the Amateur Hockey league, consisting of the following teams: New York Athletic club, St. Nicholas Hockey club, New York Hockey club, Montclair Athletic club and the Brooklyn Skating club. The schedule numbers 23 games, beginning on Dec. 23 and ending on March 26. This is exclusive of other games arranged for with such teams as the Yale and Harvard teams, the Kingston college men, the Victorias, the Shamrocks and other Canadian clubs.

The chances for winning the league trophy this season look brightest for the present champions, the New York Athletic club. Strengthened by the addition of Baird and Wallace, formerly of the Victoria Hockey club team, the "Mercury footers" are all but invincible.

The game, with its necessary apparatus, is as follows:

There are seven players on a side, di-

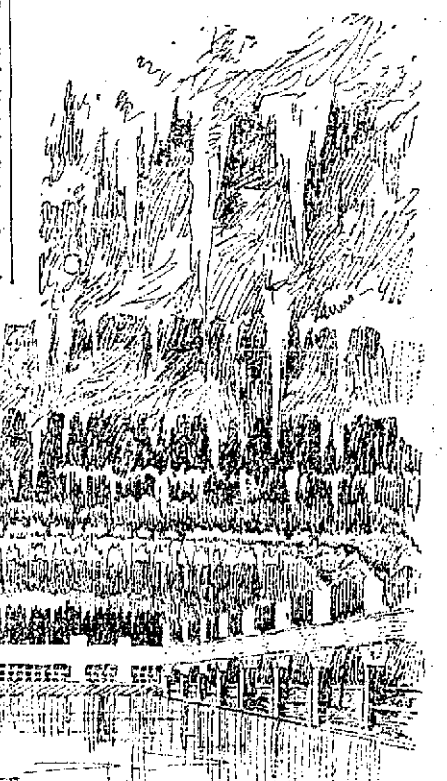


THE ICE PALACE, NEW YORK.

vided into four forwards (or rushers), a cover point, a point and a goalkeeper. The object which each side tries to accomplish is to drive the "puck" through the opponent's goal. The "puck" is cylindrical in shape, about one inch high and three inches in diameter. It takes the place of the ball in polo. The stick is

of the rink with the puck between them. They strike the ice once with their hockey sticks and then strike the puck together three times, after which the puck is in play. In the game of polo, as played on roller skates, two players start from opposite ends of the rink and rush for the ball, which is placed in the center. This is a more exciting way of beginning a game.

In Canada no limit is placed on the size of the rink, though it is usually



about 150 or 200 feet long by 80 or 100 in width. It is surrounded by a board wall two feet high, against which it is possible to manipulate the puck somewhat after the fashion of cushion caroms in billiards. The goal posts are six feet apart, at the ends of the rink, and are sunk into the ice.

In conclusion a word must be said as to equipment. The most needed are a stick and a pair of gloves and shin guards, and of these many a player only uses the first. The best boots are the lightest and closest fitting, with a

lines of the stick, or to its face. Avoid a grain that runs tangent to the curve or obliquely through the wood. Gloves are only needed to save the knuckles. Any kind that leaves the palm uncovered will do, and the less leather about them the better. Shin guards will explain themselves as the player gets used to the game. If he plays forward, he is better without them, and if back, with them; but he had best wear whatever will make him forget he has shins at all. He must be prepared to put his leg in the way of everything.

A. W. HOLKER.

Croquet Golf Society's New Game.

Society is amusing itself now with a game called croquet golf. An ordinary tennis court is required to play the game according to the rules. The hoop of the croquet ground and the white line of the tennis court are utilized in combination. The hoops are of odd shape, three being placed on each side of the court, while three flag posts are placed in the center, equidistant. A successful play consists of knocking the ball with a light mallet past a hoop and thence on past each hoop across the inner white line and striking each flag post, all these plays being made with as few strokes as possible. If only 20 strokes are used, the player is considered skillful.

The number of players is regulated about as it is in croquet and may be played partners or altogether individual play. The ball that is used is about midway in size between the golf and croquet ball. Costume for the players is unnecessary, and this gives the young women plenty of opportunity to exhibit their pretty gowns.

The Game of Standard.

A new game adapted to a small yard or lawn or the house, called "Standard," is played as follows: Each player throws six balls up an incline to a tower standing in the middle of a table, whence they rebound and lodge in one of half a dozen holes. This causes a small flag bearing a number to rise, the number being added to the player's score.

The freshman course in compulsory gymnastics at Yale has been modified so as to allow partial substitution of boxing, fencing and wrestling.

over an ordinary two wheeled sulk than the bicycle possesses as compared with the tricycle. The expectation is that it will render possible new and extraordinary trotting records.

The vehicle, as its name implies, has only one big wheel. The wheel is fixed with a pneumatic tube. The frame of the carriage, for the sake of lightness, strength and elasticity, is made of aluminum tubing, and the shafts are of the same construction.

It is easily seen that a sulk of such a pattern ought to travel at a phenomenal rate with a capable trotter between the shafts. Its weight is almost nothing, and its contact with mother earth is of the slightest.

Of course, it would not stand upright without help when stationary, but requires assistance for purposes of equilibrium is furnished by a very simple contrivance. Attached to the two shafts are a couple of hinged legs. When hitching or unhitching, the legs serve the purpose which their name implies, so that there is the possibility of tipping over. When starting off, the legs, by an automatic device, fold themselves up alongside of the shafts and are out of the way.

As may well be imagined, a special

most important feature of the new racing cycle is that it presents much less surface to the wind than any form of sulk in existence.

AN IDEA FOR WHISTERS.

A valuable schedule for playing teams of eight against each other has been adopted by the New England Whist association for contests for the America club trophy. It is of especial value in club play in affording practice to eight men, thus furnishing a larger field from which to select teams of four to represent the club. Unfortunately space will not admit of giving the schedule in detail. The changes to be made are indicated by printed cards, one of which is placed on each of the four tables, and the method of play is said to be quite simple when once understood.

The manner of making the various changes is so arranged that in each round each player leads in one of the four deals, plays once against each combination of the adversaries, and is in comparison once with each member of the adverse team. At the end of each round partners are exchanged until each player

RACKET CHAMPIONS.

The game of racket is very little known or played in America outside of the big athletic clubs, principally because the amount of room and expense entailed in building and keeping up the court required for the game.

The game is seen at its best in America at the courts of the Racket and Tennis club, in New York. The club



GEORGE STANDING, AMERICA.



P. LATHAM, ENGLISH RACKET CHAMPION.

professional, George Standing, who, by the way, is an Englishman, was recently challenged by the English champion, P. Latham, to play for the championship of the world.

Half the match took place in London, where Latham won by four games to one, and half in New York, where the British champion again proved his superiority over his rival.

THE GEAR OF A CHAINLESS WHEEL.

The up to date wheelmen or wheelwoman takes a great pride in being able to tell you the gear of the bicycle to the fraction of an inch. It was easy to determine the gear on the chain wheel, the process being simply to multiply the diameter of the rear wheel by the number of teeth in the front sprocket and divide the result by the number of teeth in the rear sprocket.

But the chainless wheel has been puzzling those who have bought them or intend to buy them. To determine the gear of a chainless wheel, unless the formula is known, is an extended and difficult problem. The new chainless, as most people have but two years, the highest being 72. Later on there will be others to choose from, but as it necessitates cutting teeth of a different pitch in the rear cog it will be impracticable to have the variety of gear obtainable in the chain wheel.

The 72 inch geared chainless has 49 and 15 teeth, respectively, in its front cogs. On its rear cog it has 23 and 24. The formula for determining the gear is as follows: Multiply the outside or propelling gear front by the outside or propelling gear rear. This gives 1127-1176. Then multiply the inside or propelled gear front by the inside or propelled gear rear. This gives 1323-1350. Then divide the "propelling" product, 1127, by the propelled product, 1323, and multiply the quotient by 28, the diameter of the wheel. The result will be the gear of your bicycle, which in this case is 71.53.

Wheels to Be Loudly Enamelled.

If you wish to have your bicycle looking up to date this year, you will have to have it decorated in nickeling and gilt stripes until it is the most ornate affair that ever happened. Such are the present indications, judging from the inducements offered in the way of decorations by manufacturers.

It will be remembered that it was only a few years ago when it was impossible to have a wheel enamelled any other color than black without paying extra, and again, a wheel that was attractive by its colors was considered a very cheap affair.

This year, however, manufacturers will make it an object to smear your bicycle with as many colors as you desire and without additional charge. To judge the class of a wheel then by its guerdness will be impossible, for the first class ones will be as fancy in colors as the cheap ones of former days.

CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

"Mr. Chamblet" has added to his cross country stable, which is now in winter quarters at the Country club, Brookline, by the purchase of the bay horse Hawarden, by Falsetto, dam Vendu. He has had Hawarden and Bonaparte both gelded, and has presented Tidman to W. Fred Presgrave of Bryn Mawr, Pa., for a hunter.

Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck, the Worcester boy who won the Diamond Sculls at the Henley regatta this year, will defend his possession of the historic trophy at the Henley regatta of '98. Mr. Ten Eyck is anxious to again meet Robert Guinness, who has won the trophy several times.

Dr. W. J. M. Barry, the globe circling Irishman, who was in this country last summer, participated in the amateur athletic championship meeting at Victoria, Australia, last month, and won first place in throwing the hammer and putting the shot. It is said that Dr.

Barry will journey to Frisco next spring, and from there will go to the Klondike. The rule made by bookmakers on the outlaw circuit to present to the rider of all winners whose closing price is 15 to 1 or better a purse of \$50 is a good one, and it might be well for the Metropolitan Turf association to adopt a similar measure on lines a little more liberal.

The doctors have discovered the "bicycle eye," as well as the bicycle face, the bicycle foot and the bicycle heart. If they keep on, they may eventually discover what the rest of the people perceived some time ago, and that is the bicycle back as illustrated by the sorercher.

There seems to be some doubt regarding the holding of a horse show in Boston this spring. The trouble with last year's show was lack of proper management. The year previous, when Mr. Hyde of New York was in charge, the horse show cleared \$20,000.

Langford, who stroked the Yale crew at Poughkeepsie last June, has not returned to New Haven this year, and Bob Cook will have to develop another stroke. According to advices received from China, the rich natives of the peninsula of Wei-Hai-Wei have been affected with the bicycle fever. American wheels have not been imported fast enough to supply the demand, although 200 have been sent there. It is said that native gunsmiths and blacksmiths have made imitations of the bicycle to meet the great demand. In place of rubber tires the wheels of native make have solid tires of braided hemp covered with hide.

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THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO
CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

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Corner Freeman and Broadway sts. 1351-14
Jaw. I will have a tenement on Hall st. 7 rooms
and bath with small barn. After Dec. 27,
apply from 7 to 9 p. m. to L. L. Chase, 121 E.
Main street. 1389-14

A small tenement on Veszie st. Inquire at 12
Bank st. 1389-14
2 desirable 5-room tenements on Veszie street.
Rent \$9 and \$11. Also 1 eight-room modern
tenement, steam heated, on Pleasant st.; 4 ch.
Inquire Al. R. Dowlin, 11 Pleasant st.
1389-14

House suitable for two families, three acres of
land and heavy. Apply 19 Veszie street.
1389-14

A tenement. Inquire office of P. J. Ashe. 1401-17
6-room tenement, Luther st. \$14 per month.
15-room tenement, Potter st. \$12 per month.
16-room tenement, Lincoln st. \$15 per month.
Inquire at Beer & Dowlin's law office, Mar-
tin's block. 1389-14

A cottage, 7 rooms, 36 East Quincy st. Mrs. Emma
Billings. 1389-14
A 7-room tenement, 50 Liberty st. 1389-14
A tenement at 12 East Quincy st. 7 rooms all
beated. All modern improvements. In-
quire S. J. Ellis. 1389-14

Two new 6-room flats, all modern improve-
ments. Apply to Mrs. E. A. 40 East Quincy st.
Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A.
Gallup, Island block. 1389-14

Tenement on Elm st. for small family, 6 ch.
rooms. D. G. Burbank, 6 Cherry st., after
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Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Bath con-
nected and all modern conveniences. In-
quire Hall st. 1389-14

Furnished rooms for gentlemen, with privi-
leges of bath, Mrs. M. J. 40 East Quincy st.
Mead block, second floor. 1389-14

By a gentleman, comfortably furnished room,
with conveniences of bath, with or without
board. Address U. M. R. Transcript office.
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WANTED.

Call at the North Adams Employment Bureau,
Room 7, Kimball block, Main st. for situations
or help. I want at once 3 general house-
work girls. I have on hand second girls,
waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seam-
stresses, and cooks. I have also reliable men
suitable as teamsters, drivers, spare hands,
carpenters, and janitors. J. A. George,
Prop. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

A girl for general housework. Apply at 1
Pleasant street. 1389-14

2 or 3 unfurnished rooms. Address H. A. Har-
vey, City. 1389-14

LOST.

A black and tan bound, four years old. Reward
paid if returned to William Wolanke of 13
Hook street, New Bedford. 1389-14

FOR SALE.

A new traverse delivery sleigh. Inquire at
Kearns' Drug Store, 39 Eagle st. 1389-14

A pair of work horses, with harness, farm wagon
and heavy sleigh. A bargain. Inquire of
C. H. Lacey, 34 Summer st. 1389-14

BUSINESS CARDS

UNDERTAKERS.

Simmons & Carpenter.
Furnishing Undertakers. No. 20½ Eagle street,
North Adams, Mass. 1389-14

CARRIAGES.

Edmund Vadnais.
Carriage and wagon builder. Manufacturer
of light carriages, sleighs, and business and
heavy wagons, made to order at short
notice. All work warranted as represented. Repair-
ing in all its branches at reasonable terms.
Dealer in all kinds of factory wagons and car-
riages, harnesses, robes, and blankets. Center
street, rear of Blackinton block. 1389-14

LIVERIES.

Ford & Arnold.
Livery and Feed Stables. Single and double
teams. Coaches for funerals and weddings. Four
or six horse teams for large or small parties. 72
Main st. Telephone 243-13. 1389-14

J. H. Fiagg.

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable. Main street,
opposite the Wilson house, North Adams. Nine
class single horses and carriages at short notice
on reasonable terms. Also will coach to and
from all trains. Telephone connection. 1389-14

J. Coon.

City Cab Service. J. Coon will run a first-
class cab to all parts of the city from 1 p. m. to 1
a. m. Telephone 129-2. 1389-14

MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Meany & Walsh.
Dealers in and cutters of Native and Foreign
Granite and Marble. No. 19 Eagle street, North
Adams. 1389-14

Professional Cards.

VETERINARIANS.

Dr. George E. Harder, V. S.
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Office, Ford
& Arnold's stable. Telephone 225. Office hours
10 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 p. m. 1389-14

PHYSICIANS.

C. W. Wright, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. New Bank Block,
Main street. Attending Eye and Ear Surgeon at
hospital. Formerly clinical assistant at Central
London Eye Hospital. Also Assistant Surgeon at
New York Throat and Nose hospital. Glasses
properly fitted. 1389-14

R. D. Canedy, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon. Office hours 11 to 1, 4 to
6, and 7 to 8. Office 30 Main st. Residence 1
Pleasant st. Telephone and night calls at res-
idence. Telephone 57-2. 1389-14

A. Mignault, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office 23 Summer
street. Office hours 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.
Telephone 25-4. 1389-14

C. C. Henin, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence
Post-Office Block, Main st. Specialist in the
diseases of children and women. Office hours, 9
to 11 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. 1389-14

DENTISTS.

John F. McLaughlin, D. D. S.
Dental Parlor, Collins Block, Main street, Crown
and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted
without pain. Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m., 2 to
5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. 1389-14

A. Shorrock, D. D. S.
Dental parlor, Kimball block, North Adams.
Office hours, 8:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 6, and 7 to 9
p. m. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Teeth
extracted without pain. 1389-14

ATTORNEYS.

W. B. Arnold.
Attorney and Counselor-at-law. Office, Rooms
2-4 Boland Block, Main st., North Adams.
1389-14

John E. Magenis.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Kim-
ball block, Main street, North Adams. 1389-14

Louis Barger & Co.
Patent Lawyers. Patents obtained on easy
terms. Office, Washington, D. C. John H.
McKasson, Attorney in North Adams. Office
77 Main street. 1389-14

Wm. H. W. W. W.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Room 5,
Kimball block, North Adams, Mass. 1389-14

John H. Mack.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in the
North Adams Savings Bank building, 77 Main st.
1389-14

THE INAUGURATION

Mayor Cady Takes the Oath of Office This Morning. His Inaugural Ad- dress.

EX-MAYOR HOUGHTON SPEAKS Both Addresses Advocate Continuance of Permanent Public Works.

E. S. Wilkinson Elected President of the Council.

Mayor H. T. Cady was inaugurated and the
city council organized for another
year of work at 10 o'clock this morning in
the council chamber at city hall. The
exercises were simple, but impressive, and
the thoroughly business-like conduct of
public affairs was shown from the very
beginning in the addresses that were
made.

The features of the exercises were the
inaugural address of Mr. Cady, the ad-
dress of the retiring mayor, A. C. Hough-
ton, and the election of E. S. Wilkinson
as president of the council for the next
year. Beyond the addresses and the
organization little was done, and at 11:15
o'clock, an hour and a quarter after Clerk
Brooker called the meeting to order, the
council adjourned to meet again for busi-
ness Monday evening, the 16th.

The council chamber was crowded with
spectators, and more were present than
could be seated. The desks of the council-
men were moved to the front as far as
possible in order to make room for the
crowd, and the space was filled with
chairs. The councilmen began to as-
semble some little time before the cere-
mony began, and congratulations were
showered again on the new members.

Promptly at 10 o'clock City Clerk
Brooker called the councilmen to order.
The new members were first sworn in by
the clerk, and the following took the
oath: L. F. Amidon, W. S. Gallup, W. H.
Gove, G. A. Hastings, A. Mignault, C.
E. Whitney, E. S. Wilkinson, J. H.
Flagg.

After the roll call, the council pro-
ceeded to the election of a president.
Col. John Brae well, who for two years
has been the president, rose and said that
he had served gladly, but that he thought
the honor should not necessarily go to
one man year after year, and that he
hoped the members would feel free to
vote for anyone whom they wished.
This graceful retirement resulted in
the election of E. S. Wilkinson. Mr.
Wilkinson having 10 and Col. Brae well
8 on the first ballot, while Council-
men Brown and Whitaker received votes.
The second ballot gave Mr. Wilkinson 14
votes and elected him.

Mr. Wilkinson was sworn in by Clerk
Brooker and presented with the gavel,
after which he made a pleasant address
of thanks. He said in part:

I appreciate more than I can tell this
honor and I thank you for it. I promise
you that I will give the work my best
efforts, but these can be crowned with
success only with your support and co-
operation, which I am confident I shall
have. I may make errors, but they will
be errors of the head rather than of the
heart. I shall aim to be strictly impartial,
to recognize and protect the rights and
privileges of every member. I have
considered it an honor to be a member of
this council for the last two years, and I
voice the sentiment of the body when I
thank Mr. Brae well for his faithful ser-
vice, his efforts for the good of the city,
his kindness and consideration. Let us
now not forget our solemn oaths, and let
us discharge our duties with a care and
thoroughness that shall make this city
government a model one and result in the
greatest good to the city.

This was followed by the re-election of
Charles S. Brooker as city clerk. Presi-
dent Wilkinson said in announcing his
unanimous election: "You have cast 21
votes and Charles S. Brooker has received
21. I congratulate you on electing a cour-
teous gentleman and an efficient worker." Mr.
Brooker was sworn in by City Solicitor
Thayer, and made a few pleasant re-
marks, thanking the council for his re-
election.

Councilman Cutting then moved that a
committee be appointed to wait on the
mayor-elect and inform him that the
council had been organized and awaited
his pleasure. President Wilkinson ap-
pointed on this committee Councilmen
Cutting, Barnard and Wills. Mr. Hough-
ton entered the room immediately pre-
ceding Mr. Cady and was greeted with a
storm of applause, which was extended
as Mr. Cady entered with the committee.
President Wilkinson called on Mr. Hough-
ton, and the retiring mayor made a speech
reviewing the administration of the past
year, and making a few important recom-
mendations for the future.

"Two years ago today," he said, "you
placed in my hands a trust to perform. It
has been pleasant to be associated with
those who have been engaged in starting
the city government of which it has been
my honor to be at the head. In perform-
ing the duties and setting the wheels of
city government in motion we have all
done the best we could, and the errors we
have made have been errors of the head
and not of the heart. It has been my
desire to do what was for the best in an
honorable and business like way accord-
ing to the highest light which I had.

"It may not be improper here to make a
suggestion in regard to public improve-
ment. Living in this beautiful valley
with its charming hills, there seems to be
little to attract people to live here. The
water power is exhausted in manufactur-
ing and the most we can now offer is a
model city government.

"We have pure water and a perfect sani-
tary system, and we have begun the im-
provement of our streets. The act which
conceived the idea of street improve-
ments and the taxation of the abutters so
as to relieve the outlying districts is a
good one. I would recommend that this
act be exhausted. We have already
spent \$15,000, and we have paved Main
street, Marshall street, and make a be-
ginning near the normal school. And we
have \$5,000 in the treasury with which
to begin the work of another year. I
would recommend that if the council so
desires, we be made of \$55,000 more.

"In carrying out this system to the full
extent you will not increase the tax rate
above what it was in the town for the

last 10 years. Use \$20,000 a year in the
taxes from the abutters, and in five years
you will have beautified your streets to
equal those of the best city in the coun-
try. Do not be discouraged at the diffi-
culties of the city debt. You have an
annual income from the water works
system alone of about \$15,000. With only
\$35,000 interest on the debt you have
\$45,000 from a single source to pay it.

"Follow citizens, in laying down the
honor conferred upon me for two years
a word to those who have been associated
with the executive is in order. All have
worked as one man with the mutual con-
fidence of the public good. The commis-
sioner of public works has conferred with
the mayor and the latter has approved
heartily of all his suggestions. With the
city engineer there has been the same
good feeling. The board of health, and
especially its chairman, has brought its
plans to me with studied care in their
practicability, and of them I have been
glad to approve. The city solicitor has
worked faithfully with an eye single to
the good of the city. The fire and police
departments have done all that they could
and every officer has done his best to
help the city. All this has been done in
your interest. There will always be criti-
cism, but as the years go by you will
learn to appreciate what has been done.

"I wish to mention one thing that sad-
dens the memory of the administration.
It is the terrible murder that has been
committed in our little city. In retiring I
think it is right that you know something
that has been done. Everything possible
was attempted, and in a few hours after
it was committed the police and the peo-
ple were doing all in their power to de-
tect the criminals. Chief Wade of Boston
sent two of his best detectives, and the
county authorities did all in their power
to ferret out the murderers. A reward
was offered and then increased. When
we did not seem to be getting results,
Pinkerton sent his best detectives. Much
circumstantial evidence was gotten, but
it was not enough in the opinions of the
expert to warrant arrests. To think that
so awful a crime could be committed in
this city without the detection of the
criminals pains me beyond measure.

"In laying down the duties of this of-
fice I give me pleasure to review the
courtesy of all with whom I have been
associated. We have worked together
under a charter which after two years of
use, seems to me impossible to improve.
I thank you one and all for the sup-
port you have given me."

After the applause had ceased, Council-
man Cutting announced that Mr. Cady
sent his congratulations to the council on
its election of president and clerk. Mr.
Cady was then sworn in as mayor of the
city of North Adams by Clerk Brooker.
After a prayer by Rev. W. L. Tenney,
Mayor Cady delivered his inaugural ad-
dress which is given in full below. The
address was the last regular exercise
scheduled, but before adjournment Council
man Perry rose and offered the following
resolution on the service of Col. Brae-
well as president, which was unanim-
ously adopted.

Resolved, that the members of this
council desire to express to our retiring
president our high appreciation of the
kind, courteous and impartial adminis-
tration of the most difficult and often per-
plexing duties of the office he has held
during the first two terms of the city
council of North Adams. And that we
wish to have put upon the records of the
council our thanks for the eminently
fair treatment with which our unac-
quaintedness with parliamentary law and
our own frequent differences of opinion
upon questions of public policy has been
met, and we wish to assure him of our
continued respect and confidence.

Col. Brae well replied pleasantly to the
resolution, and President Wilkinson
spoke of the gratitude of the body to Mr.
Brae well for his services. The council
then adjourned till Monday evening, the
16th, on motion of Councilman Whitaker.

Mayor's Address.

City Hall, January 3, 1898

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL—
GENTLEMEN:—Having been chosen to
fill the office of mayor of our city for the
coming year, I feel that I am taking a
grave responsibility and, while grateful
for the trust imposed upon me, I enter
upon my duties with no little misgiv-
ing but with an earnestness of purpose to
administer affairs that, with the aid of
your counsel and advice, the best possible
results may be obtained for all concerned.
In order to secure these results there
must be the utmost watchfulness and the
putting forth of our best efforts. The sev-
eral committees should give their work
that personal insight, scrutiny and inter-
est that they would bestow upon their
own individual affairs.

We are at the head of a great corpora-
tion of about \$35,000 of property with a
variety of interests, all desiring something
that seems and is to them of great im-
portance as they stand related to our city,
its growth and prosperity. And trusting
that we may rightly consider these varied
interests and work together with the mu-
tual resolve and purpose for their highest
welfare, I look forward hopefully, confi-
dent of an accomplishment of labor that
shall be beneficial and satisfactory to our
entire community.

To begin our work with advantage the
council, as soon as it selects its various
committees, should at once begin to in-
vestigate everything that comes before
it in a close and faithful manner that
there may be a fair and definite under-
standing of their duties and obligations.

FINANCES.

The report of the city treasurer shows
December 1, 1896, cash on hand, \$35,684.17;
receipts during the year of 1897, \$607,832.54;
total, \$643,516.71. Payments during the
year, \$570,570.20; leaving a balance on
hand, \$72,946.51. Our debt December 1,
1897, was \$1,001,583.34.

I do not think it necessary for me to go
into a long detailed statement of figures
of last year's expenditures. The city re-
port will soon be issued and you can see
the condition of our finances in a much
clearer and truer manner than it is pos-
sible for me to give you at this time.

Public Works.

In the matter of public works I would
say that I am a firm believer in permanent
improvements, and in this regard as I
look back over the years and think of the
thousands of dollars we have expended in
experimental and temporary work I can-
not but feel that the greatest mistake
made here is, that we did not begin more
than a score of years ago the kind of work
that has been done during the past season
upon two of our principal streets. It is
such work that in the end will save us
thousands of dollars and give us all gen-
eral satisfaction, pleasure, and aid largely
to the name, the respect and character of
our good city.

The natural conditions of our city are
such that we have been forced to occupy
the hills about us as a residential part
of our community and this, together with
the large and growing use of the outlying
districts for a like purpose, necessitates a
large expenditure of money in the way of
street improvements and repairs, but this
must be met with our best thoughts and
judgment for it is important that our
streets and roads be kept in a proper con-
dition of convenience and pleasure and it
is, I believe, the part of wisdom and
economy, as well as our duty, to give to
all sections such improvements as will
best accommodate the people, doing all
that a wise and prudent outlay can ac-
complish. After completing the unfin-
ished work, if our finances will permit, I
should consider it wise to at least pave
one street during the year so as to con-
tinue this permanent work.

Sewers.

There has been constructed during the
past two years eight miles of sewers, sur-
face and domestic, giving North Adams
one of the best systems of sewerage of
any city in the state, and, with the excep-
tion of a section of the State street dis-
trict, we are amply provided in this re-
gard. Until I have time to look carefully
into the matter I do not care to recom-
mend any large outlay upon our sewers
the ensuing year.

Schools.

During the past year there have been
erected three large and commodious
school buildings. We have doubled the
size of the Mark Hopkins' school and,
while it would seem that we can get along
for a few years without further build-
ing, an investigation of the accommodations at
Drury Academy, together
with a consultation with Supt.
Hall, convinces me that our present high
school building is not of sufficient capacity
to properly meet its requirements. I
fear that many students in old Drury are
obliged to study at their homes and are
able to attend school only for recitations.
This is abundant proof of the wise
judgment in building the new school
houses; and it seems to me that in the
near future old Drury will have to be en-
larged or a new school building be
erected. This should not be discouraging
to us, to me it is one of the strongest
proofs that our city is making rapid and
substantial growth.

Our French people have built during
the year one of the finest buildings in our
city for their children, making in all four
fine school buildings erected in one
year.

I am unable to believe that there is
a man in our city who is not anxious that
our schools should be second to none in
the state, and I am glad to think that all
are desirous that we shall do for our
schools all that can possibly be done with-
out exceeding an expenditure that is
reasonable, safe and just.

Library.

Closely allied to the schools as an influ-
ence for good and aid in popular educa-
tion is the public library, and as it is soon
to enter the splendid building that the
Hon. A. C. Houghton has with such high
motive and loyalty of purpose so munifi-
cently secured for its future home it
should receive at our hands that consid-
eration and support that will best show
our appreciation and gratitude for the great
gift that has been bestowed upon us. Mr.
Houghton has further shown his loyalty
and regard for this community by ex-
panding a very large amount of money
in putting the Blackinton residence into
proper condition and convenience for
library purposes and when these
changes are completed our city will have
a library building far surpassing in beauty
and worth anything the majority of cities
of its size are able to possess. Fortunate
indeed are we in this possession, but to se-
cure for it the best satisfaction we must
band every effort to so equip it with books
and other reading matter that in the
largest measure possible the volumes it
contains shall possess a value proportional
to the gift we have received.

I recommend to the public library the
largest appropriation consistent with our
financial condition and that economical
outlay of money that the times demand.

Hospital.

Our hospital I think all will agree has
done and is doing a grand and noble
work, and the faithful women at its head,
who have often under trying and discour-
aging conditions so wisely and unflin-
glingly managed its affairs, are deserving of
the city's constant gratitude and co-opera-
tion. While liberal contributions for its
support and maintenance have been gen-
erously given, the increase and demands
are such that the management are fre-
quently embarrassed for want of funds in
furnishing suitable accommodations for
many who apply for care and treatment.

The time has come, it seems to me, when
the city should take upon itself the re-
sponsibility of aiding the management in
their work, and if it is consistent with
our charter, I would urge upon you to
give to the hospital such sums as will en-
able the managers to carry on its work in
a manner that shall be adequate to its de-
mands and that will, if possible, make
easier the responsibility and labor that
through all its years of existence they
have so cheerfully and patiently borne.

Police Department.

Our police department should be our
next thought. The name of our good city
and safety of our people depend largely
on the ability of our police to insure,
through their constant efforts, protection
to property and person and to bring to
justice all offenders of our laws.

Fire Department.

This department is worthy of our liberal
support. Every citizen should feel deeply
interested in our firemen whose services
are almost gratuitous and who have in
their charge the entire property of our
city. I believe our people appreciate
fully their untiring efforts and wish to
deal generously with them.

Water Department.

It would seem that there will be no
occasion to spend any money on our
water supply for a great many years to
come.

We are certainly to be congratulated
that we are so abundantly supplied with
pure water. I am informed that the in-
come from this department is \$45,000; this
will pay four per cent. upon our entire
city debt.

In conclusion it appears to me that it
is necessary that we begin at once to
practise those measures of economy and
retrenchment that will avoid any material
increase of our present indebtedness of
over one million dollars.

We are obliged to our several stations to

act in various ways toward a common
end. We have been greatly honored, and
I am sure we are all feeling that the re-
sponsibility resting upon us is no less than
the honor conferred. So feeling let us
each give of our best thought and delib-
eration that we may bring to every feat-
ure of the city interests clear and
decisive judgement, treating all matters
fairly and impartially and so secure the
best possible results for those who have
committed to us their deepest concerns.
Thus, through faithful endeavor, we shall
have the consciousness of honest effort
and may not unreasonably hope to gain
from our constituency the only reward
we desire to receive—"Well done."

IRISH CELEBRATION.

Centennial of Rising of '98 to be Ob- served.

This is an anniversary year for the Irish
throughout the country, being the cen-
tennial of the great Irish rising of 1798.
Many of the Irish societies in the country
will observe it on St. Patrick's day, and
May 27 and June 23, the dates of the
beginning and the end of the uprising,
will be observed by many.

The local branches of A. O. H. have not
decided upon a date but Sunday appointed
a committee to arrange for an observance
which will bring a prominent speaker
here. The committee is James Lunny,
Richard O'Hern, P. H. McMahon, P. J.
Mahoney, Thomas Connors and J. L. Com-
iskey.

Death of William McConnell.

William McConnell, a well known resi-
dent of this city, died this morning at his
home, 206 East Main street, aged 74 years.
His death was caused by heart trouble,
with which he had suffered for about a
year. Mr. McConnell was a native of Ire-
land, but came to this country many years
ago. He had lived in North Adams
35 years. He was a wool
sorter and had worked in the
Braytonville and Briggsville mills, and
also in the Glen mill, which was burned
a number of years ago. He was an honest
and industrious man and was highly re-
spected. He leaves a widow, three sons
and five daughters; Edward of Illinois,
William of this city, Thomas of Westfield,
Mrs. B. J. Boland, Mrs. Francis Brothers
and Misses Anna, Rose and Lizzie Mc-
Connell, all of this city.

The funeral will be attended from St.
Francis church Wednesday morning at 9
o'clock.

Baby Found Dead in Bed.

Medical Examiner O. J. Brown was
called this morning to the home of Mr.
and Mrs. Edward Harrington of 15 Wes-
leyan street, to investigate the death of
their three-months-old son, William
Floyd. The child was apparently well
Sunday evening, though affected with a
slight cold. The family retired at about
10 o'clock and the child lay as usual upon
the arm of its mother and between the
parents. The father awoke first this
morning and was making a fire in the
stove when his wife called him. She told
him the child's arm seemed stiff. Looking
closely at the child they saw it was dead.
The examiner reports death due to a cold
followed by dosing with a narcotic medi-
cine and careless neglect.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The address by Rev. James H. Spencer,
given at the men's meeting Sunday after-
noon was very interesting and the attend-
ance was large.